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THE WEATHER.

For Boston and vicinity: Fair to-night and Tuesday; rising temperature Tuesday; light winds, generally westerly.

High water: 12:28 a. m.; 12:47 p. m.

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HEARST'S

BOSTON AMERICAN

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AND NEW YORK JOURNAL

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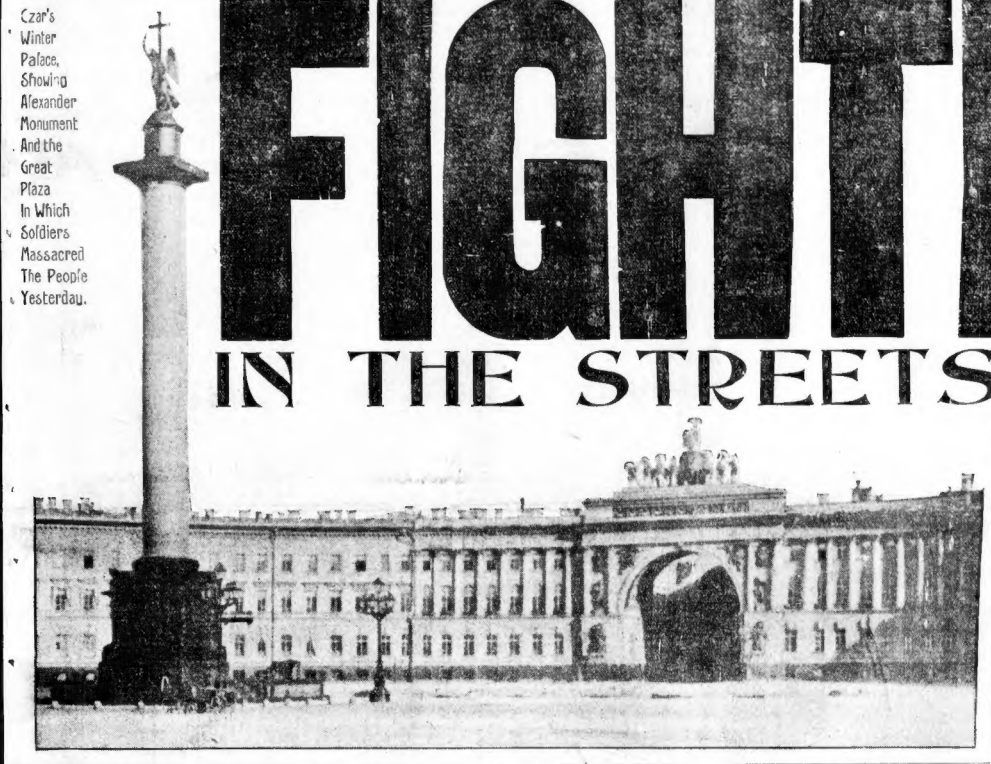
RUSSIAN OFFICIALS FEAR THE CAPITAL MAY BE BURNED

FIGHTING IN THE STREETS TO-DAY



Czar's Winter Palace, Showing Alexander Monument And the Great Plaza In Which Soldiers Massacred The People Yesterday.

Troops Fire Into Crowd of Workingmen on the Nevsky Prospect, Killing and Injuring Many—Bomb Thrown Into Regiment of Cossacks Causes Havoc—Czar in Collapse

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—The authorities have heard rumors that the striking workingmen and their sympathizers have planned to burn the entire city of St. Petersburg, using large quantities of petroleum to feed the flames.

The police have been instructed to prohibit the sale of petroleum in any quantities. Every precaution is being taken to guard against a tremendous conflagration.

More bloodshed occurred this afternoon on the Nevsky Prospect. Troops fired a volley into a large crowd of workingmen, killing many.

The Emperor is reported to be in a state of collapse in the Tsarskoe Selo Palace. It is said that preparations have been made to remove him, under heavy guard, to another place of refuge, more remote from St. Petersburg.

It is reported that the admiralty works at Sebastopol are ablaze and burning furiously. A later despatch confirms the report.

12,000 Marching on Capital Beaten Off.

Strikers from the Papiloff works, fifteen miles from St. Petersburg, started for the palace to-day. They numbered 12,000. They encountered a force of military engreat loss of life.

A bomb was thrown into a regiment of Cossacks in the centre of the city. There were many fatalities.

Disturbances have been renewed at the Vasiliostioff, and a great number of striking workmen have assembled in the Palace Square. The palace is protected by regiments of horse guards and a clash is imminent.

Martial law has been declared in St. Petersburg, and the capital is under military rule. The authorities are empowered to arrest, try and pronounce sentence, including the death penalty, all within six hours.

SOLDIERS FIRE ON WORKINGMEN

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the imperial troops again began firing upon the strikers this afternoon.

A number of workingmen gathered in the Novsky Prospect when, without a warning, the soldiers stationed near Kazan Cathedral turned upon them and fired a volley almost point blank.

Many were killed at the first fire. The firing kept up desultorily until the Prospect was cleared.

FRESH BLOODSHED IN TO-DAY'S RIOTS

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Despite the most strenuous efforts at repression on the part of troops and the police, the demonstrations of the striking workmen continued to-day, with further bloodshed and serious menace to the safety of the reigning family.

Thousands of workmen marched against the Winter Palace in the early afternoon. They were encountered by troops, and in some instances volleys were fired and many killed.

The palace of the Grand Duke Sergius, uncle of the Czar, was attacked, its windows broken and doors battered. Troops dispersed the workingmen. The Grand Duke was with the Czar, at the time, at the Tsarskoe-Selo.

The Grand Duke is one of the most ty-

Continued on 2d Page, 1st Column.

VAHEY AND PARKER TO CLOSE, AND JUDGES WILL CHARGE JURY

EXPECT TUCKER VERDICT TO-DAY

Vahey Declares Robbery Motive Has Fallen, the Pin Is Tucker's, the Alibi Invulnerable.

A verdict in the case of Charles L. Tucker, charged with the murder of Mabel Page, may be reached to-day. When James H. Vahey, senior counsel for the defence, announced that he would conclude his summing up early in the afternoon, and Attorney-General Parker declared that he would consume only a few hours, Judges Sheldon and Sherman determined that the case should go to the jury to-day.

This necessitates a session longer than usual, but the judges decided that for the sake of expediting the conclusion of the famous trial they would remain and make the charge to the jury after the Attorney General concludes his summing up.

The salient points of the evidence introduced by the prosecution were reviewed by Mr. Vahey, who attempted to show that the testimony given by the witnesses for the State failed utterly in connecting Tucker with the crime.

His first attack was on the testimony of Medical Examiner Mead. He called attention to the fact that Dr. Mead had said at first that the case was one of suicide, and that twenty-four hours later he changed his mind and said it was murder. He spoke of the absence of instructions in regard to allowing the room to remain in the condition in which it was when the murder was committed, and that the undertaker was the first to say that the case was a murder.

ACCOUNTS FOR MONEY.

Passing to the motive for the crime, Mr. Vahey contended that the evidence introduced by the State had utterly failed to show one. In regard to the robbery motive he said that Harold Page had given his sister $35. Of this she gave her father $15, and Amy Roberts testified that she saw Miss Page with $12. There was found in the house after the murder $32. This accounted for the $20 left from the $35, and the $12 that the Roberts woman saw, he declared.

Mr. Vahey dismissed the "J. L. Morton" note as a "fanciful thought." He declared that handwriting testimony never convinced anyone, and ridiculed it as an exact science. He said that Expert Ewell once testified that 78 letters were not enough from which to form a conclusion, but that Mr. Ewell had testified in this case, where only twenty-three letters were submitted to him, that that number was enough, and that on that exhibit he asked the jury to believe that the defendant was in Mabel Page's room.

Taking up the matter of the knife, Mr. Tucker's pocket could not have made the wounds in Mabel Page's body. Mr. Vahey produced a double-edged knife and made cuts with it in a sheet of paper to illustrate his remarks. This feature of his address caused the women spectators to shudder and gasp as he plunged the knife through the paper and pointed out the shape of the cuts to the jury.

Long before the hour for the opening

Continued on 4th Page, 1st Col.

AMERICAN'S GAS FIGHT, SAYS TRUST'S COUNSEL

ATTORNEY MORSE, IN HEARING FOR 80-CENT RATE, ATTACKS MONSTER PETITION.

"The principal fight for cheaper gas is being made here by one newspaper, The BOSTON AMERICAN has been incurring great expense by employing counsel and great gas statisticians," said Robert M. Morse, counsel for the Gas Trust interests, at the resumed hearing on eighty-cent gas before the Board of Gas and Electric Light Commissioners to-day.

"We concede that improvements and reforms might be made in the Boston Gas Companies that would make gas cheaper, but the Gas Commission must decide the question on present conditions," continued Mr. Morse.

To-day's hearing brought the beginning of the Gas Trust's defence proper. After admitting that the BOSTON AMERICAN was principal factor in supporting the people's fight for cheaper gas, Attorney Morse tried to belittle the monster petition circulated by the BOSTON AMERICAN in behalf of cheaper gas and signed by over seventy thousand people. He even insinuated that some of the signatures were not obtained in good faith.

The number of persons present was not as large as hitherto, although the corporation officers and servants were out in force.

Junius T. Auerbach was present for a signers to the BOSTON AMERICAN giant petition, while Thomas M. Babson and Felix Reckemm appeared for the City of Boston and the town of Brookline respectively.

Mr. Morse congratulated the Gas Commission on its fair and competent history. Then he opened his batteries on the BOSTON AMERICAN.

"The principal fight for cheaper gas is being made here by one newspaper," said he.

The BOSTON AMERICAN has been incurring great expense by employing counsel and great gas statisticians."

Attacks Great Petition.

He then said he did not know whether any one had the patience to examine the great petition presented by the AMERI-

Continued on 7th Page, 24 Column.

BUYS COURT FOR $410,000.

At a foreclosure sale by public auction to-day A. S. Apsey, representing a majority of bondholders, purchased the Riverbank Court property for $410,000. The property includes the hotel and land on Massachusetts avenue on the Cambridge side of the Harvard bridge.

WYNNE'S WIFE IS SERIOUSLY ILL

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mrs. Robert J. Wynne, wife of the Postmaster-General, is seriously ill of pneumonia at her home in this city.

HEARING ON CHARLES RIVER BOND ISSUE

Rep. Lomasney Makes Objection to Plan of Assessment.

$500,000 IS INVOLVED

At a hearing before the Legislative committee on Metropolitan Affairs to-day, on the bill accompanying the petition of Mayor Collins to authorize the issue of $500,000 additional bonds in connection with Charles River dam construction, Arthur L. Spring of the City Law Department, explained that the money was wanted for work on the embankment and parkway on the Boston side of the river basin from Harvard bridge to Bay State road. Representative Lomasney thought that property betterments should be assessed. The hearing was adjourned to such time as the Park Department could furnish final estimates.

HELD IN $1,000 BONDS.

George W. Gilbert, alias George W. Goodwin, of No. 82 Destin street, Brighton, was arraigned in the Cambridge court to-day on a charge of larceny from C. W. Decker of No. 800 Massachusetts avenue, Cambridge, waived examination and was held in $1,000 for the grand jury.

BLOODY MASSACRE MARKS REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN SHOT DOWN LIKE DOGS

People's Demands for Audience With Czar Met With Deadly Hail of Leaden Bullets and Cold Steel.

Continued from First Page.

rannical of the grand ducal cabal. He is a pronounced Jew hater, and an uncompromising upholder of autocracy. He is bitterly hated by the populace. His wife, who was the Princess Elizabeth of Hess, is an elder sister of the Czarina, and his influence with the Czar is great.

The striking workmen have expressed their determination to continue their fight for liberty. It is everywhere recognized that the empire is in a state of revolution and measures are being taken accordingly. St. Petersburg is under military rule.

FEAR FOR CZAR'S SAFETY.

Fears are entertained for the safety of the Czar, and it is reported that preparations are under way for his flight to some safer place than Tsarskoe-Selo. It is feared that this is too near St. Petersburg.

The report that 12,000 strikers from the Capiloff works, fifteen miles from St. Petersburg, were repulsed by the troops in their attempt to march into the second district of St. Petersburg. The Putiloff iron works are now among those still continuing the struggle to the last drop of their blood.

GOPON IS MISSING.

Father George Gopon, the priest who leads the strikers, has not been heard from to-day. He is reported to be working among the wounded, but he has urged the workingmen to abandon hope in the Czar and take up the fight for liberty, without the Emperor.

An appeal has been made by the working people to the educated classes to aid them in securing arms for the struggle.

KILLED WOMEN AND MEN IN COLD BLOOD

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 22.—Striking workingmen of St. Petersburg and surrounding cities, to the number of nearly half a million, determined, on the advice of Fr. Gopon, a priest devoted to the people to march to the Winter palace of the Czar, on the banks of the Neva, in the heart of the capital, and present to the Czar in person a petition for recognition.

In the encounters with the troops which resulted, lasting from 11:30 o'clock yesterday until late in the evening, more than 2,000 workingmen and their wives and children were shot down in the streets. More than 5,000 wounded are in the hospitals.

These are unofficial and uncensored reports. Another report of the same kind places the killed at 3,000 and the wounded at 20,000.

AWFUL FATALITIES CONCEALED.

The official and censored reports place the slain at but seventy-six and the wounded at less than two hundred. The estimates are so ridiculously low that they are even little credence, and, while it is believed that the first reports are exaggerated, the actual casualties are undoubtedly appalling.

Terrified at the action of the uprising, the Czar fled to Tsarskoe-Selo, which is strongly guarded. The capital is under military law, the streets are deserted, and the situation is simply one of awful confusion.

At 10 o'clock Sunday the striking workmen of the Putiloff iron works, near the Neva, began assembling near the works around their ecclesiastical leader, Gopon. The priest was dressed in full ecclesiastical vestments and carried a cross in his right hand a crucifix and in his left hand the petition. In his wake, in a number of columns, also dressed in the colors of the workingmen, Father Gapon's robes of ecclesiastical vestments and carried crosses and ikons.

A special guard of police, heavily armed with revolvers, followed their leader. The guard was closely followed by about 20,000 workingmen, in close order of procession, sincere in its desire to present to the "Little Father" in person their grievances and a petition for redress.

Gather for the Slaughter.

The authorities had no intention to prevent the workingmen from assembling. In the light of after events it appears that the movement of the people was allowed for the purpose of leading them into the deadly ambush. They were not disappointed. The trap had succeeded in every particular. The unarmed and non-resisting people were shot down like animals in a slaughter pen.

The march began. The procession was orderly taken up. The guard of 300 preceded nothing could exceed the quiet and composure with which the vast throng moved. The impression existed that the Czar would receive the petition of the people.

Without warning the Cossacks around the palace were ordered to charge upon these helpless people. As the mounted troops rode down upon the people knelt, with hands upraised, to show that they were unarmed. The mad Cossacks charged into their midst, cutting and slashing them with their sabres, shooting down men, women and children, all who showed mercy to women or children.

It was a carnival of bestiality. Not one man, woman or child was left alive. All who showed mercy to women or children. It was a carnival of bestiality. Not one man, woman or child was left alive. All who showed mercy to women or children. It was a carnival of bestiality. Not one man were slain as fell before the volleys of the troops, but it was infinitely more horrible. The guards of the Cossacks were stopped by the blood. In the street was red, and the cries of agony and terror of the women and children filled the air.

DEATH FOR SOLDIERS.

When the rage of the peasants caused a reaction. They were unarmed, but as they fell under the hoofs of the horses of the soldiers became more widely separated from their comrades. A weak, perhaps dazed, wearer of a uniform was savagely attacked. The brawny peasants fought with their hands against steel and rifle, but they fought with desperation. Many soldiers were literally torn to pieces.

Harmless orders were given the Cossacks and were eagerly executed. Volleys were fired down the Nevsky Prospect from in front of the Kazan Cathedral. The killed and injured were dragged into side streets by the relentless hoofs. Dodging charges were made through the streets, and hundreds of persons were driven in terror over the embankment of the Neva, making their escape on the ice.

REVOLUTION, NOT RIOTING.

The number of the victims of this unprovoked massacre was not even estimated by the police. Many of the wounded were taken to the hospitals, and the dead were carried, unnoticed, to the morgues. It was this wholesale murder, with its pitiful list of women and children, however, which made yesterday a day of actual revolution, and not mere riot, in St. Petersburg.

Thereafter the people wreaked their rage wherever they saw a uniform. An old man, in his ragged clothes, was torn from his carriage and killed. Soldiers were beaten to death. The attack had been ordered by the authorities with the deliberate intention of terrorizing St. Petersburg and all Russia. Instead, it inspired every rag, black with mourning, to the demands of the people now will sanction.

When darkness was falling the strikers and their sympathizers, numbering hundreds, began building barricades in the streets. Lumber, telegraph poles, odd objects, everything that could be piled, was piled in the streets and bound with wires. Water was poured over the fences to form solid walls. The people defended these barricades with clubs, stones and knives.

Their struggles, however, were ineffectual. The troops mowed down the rebels. The barricades were attacked and taken in succession. The rebels were killed or dispersed. Then the peasants began to burn down the fences of police stations. Volleys were fired on Vasili Ostroff, where the principal factory is located, and firing continued until 2 o'clock Monday morning.

PEASANTS USE BOMBS.

Thirty workmen were killed defending barricades at 1 o'clock in the morning. Bombs were used by the peasants and a number of the soldiers were killed. It was reported then that 40,000 strikers from Kolpino, sixteen miles distant, the majority of them armed, had begun a march to the Winter Palace. At the Moscow arch, at the crossing, they were met by troops and a pitched battle ensued. The strikers, poorly armed, succeeded in inflicting slight damage on the soldiers. The latter fired six volleys into the masses of peasants. Then they charged them and dispersed them.

The police, after the massacre, removed 1,000 dead bodies and carried 1,500 wounded to the hospitals.

Seven thousand survivors from this army started in desperation for Tsarskoe Selo, where the Czar had taken refuge, on the road they were met by troops and dispersed with further loss. They were fired upon ridden down and flogged with knouts and whips.

Another massacre occured at the Newsky Gate. A great crowd had marched to the gate from to the river. There the troops met them and 500 were killed and 700 wounded. The Vasiliterroff workers, marching toward the palace, also were met and dispersed, losing 200 killed and 700 wounded.

COSSACKS' WORK INHUMAN.

The work of the Cossacks in particular was bloody and inhuman. Three hundred yards from the Winter Palace these troops fired into a dense crowd of people, killing many. Twenty-six children were found among the dead at this point. Only at one point was the hope of the crowd that the troops would not fire on them realized. This was at the Nicholas bridge, where 200 guards threw their rifles into the streets and refused to fire. These men were set upon and beaten by their officers and were finally forced to make a hopeless charge.

By this time the strikers had become revolutionists. Their cry, "Down with the Emperor, down with the monarchy," resounded throughout the city. Wherever the strikers assembled they were mercilessly attacked, but instead of fleeing they seemed eager to engage their foes. They had now become fighters, grimly determined to sell their lives dearly.

CROWNING INFAMY OF DAY.

It was 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the crowning infamy of "Vladimir's Day" was perpetrated. There was no further cause for activity on the part of the authorities save to exonerate the ghastly list of dead and wounded, and clear away from the blood streets the crimsoned snow and other signs of massacre. Resistance to authority had killed, the unarmed peasants had been beaten.

It was then that the blood lust of the Cossacks led them to wholesale and fiendish murder. There was a great crowd in the Winter Palace end of the Nevsky Prospect. The majority were ordinary citizens, women and children, drawn there by curiosity, partly by the hope that the Czar would receive the petition of the people.

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With the exception of Prince Sviatopolk-Mirsky, who is appalled at the number of dead, the government authorities are callous. They will only say:

"We have taught them a lesson. Now we shall have quiet."

The populace, however, was greatly excited. In the afternoon a deputation from the liberal committee entered the Alexandrinski Theatre and addressed the audience, asking them to honor the memory of those who died for liberty. The audience cheered the committee and left the theatre in a body.

The liberal committee met late in the evening. Maxim Gorky, the famous novelist, read to the leaders of the workmen the following letter from Father Gapon:

"Comrades and Russian Workmen: There is no Czar. Between Him and the Russian nation torrents of blood have flowed. It is high time the Russian workmen begin without him to carry on the fight for national freedom. You have my blessing. For that fight to-morrow I will be among you. To-day I am busy working for the cause.

"FATHER GEORGE."

THE SANDS ARE RUNNING OUT

Cartoon from London Punch.

Battle Will Be Fought Out to the Bitter End, Says Gorky

To-day inaugurated revolution in Russia. The Emperor's prestige will be irrevocably shattered by the shedding of innocent blood. He has alienated himself forever from his people. Gopon taught the workmen to believe that an appeal direct to the "Little Father" would be heeded. They have been undeceived. Gopon is now convinced that peaceful means have failed and that the only remedy is force. The first blood has been shed, but more will follow. It is now the people against the oppressors, and the battle will be fought to the bitter end.—Statement by Gorky, the famous Russian novelist.

RUSSIAN WORKMEN ARE NEARLY SLAVES

The Russian workingman is but little better off than he was when a serf. He is paid miserable wages, and has the poorest of food. Most of the toilers in the Czar's domain are agriculturists. Out of a working population of about 40,000,000 in European Russia, they number not far from 30,000,000. The rest of the working class are engaged in industrial occupations. The average factory hand earns less than $100 a year. A skilled carpenter will not get more than $2 a week and his board, and he only has work part of the time.

The Government owns most of the land. Only about one-fourth of it is held in individual ownership. When a man buys land they have to pay exorbitant prices for it. They are heavily taxed, and the vil-

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

lages of nobles who charge from 200 to 500 per cent interest a year. It is estimated that a family of seven peasants working the soil will not have more than $10 a year to spend. For food they have black rye bread, cabbage soup, milk porridge and potatoes. They live in thatched hovels. A high tariff is one of their chief oppressions. It is so heavy upon agricultural machinery that they cannot compete with American farmers. They are also burdened by exorbitant taxes.

After the harvest, the peasant farmer is usually bankrupt. There are trusts in Russia. As in America, they were formed to keep high the market price of necessities. Notable among them are the Sugar, the Petroleum and the Iron "Rings." Trusts are called "rings" in Russia. Under any name they rob the poor without mercy. There are no trades unions in Russia as they are understood in the United States. Russian and the war taxes have brought it to a head.

The hope that it will result in better government for the people. The Czar is willing to do what he can for the peasants, but his advisers, the bureaucracy, oppose him in all humane measures.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher.*

Always Remember the Full Name
Laxative Bromo Quinine
Cures a Cold in One Day, Grip in 2 Days

E. W. Grove on every box. 25c

BOSTON STOCKS.

	Opening	Closing
Allouez	2	2
Allouez	2	2
Amalgamated	50	51
Am. Ag. Ch.	30	30
American Pneumatic	3	3
American Sugar	114	114
American Sugar preferred	114	114
American Woolen	30	30
American Woolen preferred	84	84
Atchison	44	44
Atchison preferred	90	90
Baltimore & Ohio	103	103
Boston & Albany	254	254
Boston & Lowell	137	138
Boston & Maine	178	178
Calumet & Hecla	450	450
Centennial	20	20
Chicago Junction	15	15
Consolidated Mercur	3	3
Copper Range	61	61
Daly West	20	20
Dominion Iron	30	30
Dominion Iron preferred	115	115
Erie	38	38
Erie, 1st preferred	75	75
Erie, 2d preferred	50	50
Fitchburg	135	135
Fitchburg preferred	135	135
Gen. Electric	180	180
Mass. Gas	90	90
Mass. Gas pfd	94	94
Mexican Central	20	20
Mohawk	50	50
Nevada Con.	20	20
New England, H. & H.	200	200
Old Dominion	20	20
Old Dominion	20	20
Pullman	248	248
Quincy	150	150
Rhode Island	8	8
Shannon	8	8
Standard Machinery	10	10
Tamarack	60	60
United States Steel	33	33
United States Steel preferred	90	90
United Fruit	106	106
United States Oil	10	10
U. S. Mining	1	1
Utah Con.	10	10
Victoria	3	3
Winona	1	1
Wolverine	45	45
Wyandotte	2	2

NEW YORK STOCKS.

	Opening	Closing
Amalgamated Copper	129	129
American Car & Fdy.	40	40
American Locomotive	37	37
American Smelting	107	107
American Smelting pref.	107	107
American Sugar	136	136
American Woolen	30	30
Atchison	90	90
Atchison preferred	103	103
Baltimore & Ohio	103	103
Brooklyn Transit	71	71
Canadian Pacific	170	170
Chesapeake & Ohio	45	45
Chicago, Gt. West.	20	20
Chicago, Ind. & Louis.	45	45
Colorado Fuel & Iron	37	37
Colorado Southern	37	37
Delaware & Hudson	170	170
Erie	40	40
Erie 1st preferred	75	75

When the hands look like this after contact with dirt, ink, grease, paint, tar or any stains, the short cut to perfect cleanliness is a good wash with Cuticline. Although wonderful in its effect Cuticline contains no biting acids and therefore cannot harm the tenderest skin.

Cuticline

is a pure granulated toilet article, made from pure vegetable ingredients, and is a perfect cleanser for toilet or bath, for the home, office, or factory.

Wash next time with Cuticline and have skin that is clean.

Cuticline in 10c and 25c in shaker top tins. Free sample by writing

CUTICLINE CO., BATH, MAINE.

END NOT YET IN SIGHT, SAYS WYMAN

Charles F. Wyman, Russian Vice-Consul in Boston, although he has received no official advices from the scene of the troubles in the East, does not believe that the revolution which menaces Russia will be put down without further bloodshed. In a statement to the BOSTON AMERICAN he says:

"I believe that the Russian government will be able to suppress this revolutionary movement. It must do so. The life of the nation depends on the victory over it. I do not believe, however, that it will be accomplished without more conflicts and more bloodshed. The revolutionary feeling has been spreading for the past year, and the drafting of young men for the army

All little girls, nervous, thin and run down, can look as healthy as this little lady. Mrs. M. J. Day, 38 Northampton St., Boston, says: "Our little daughter, Marie Odella, had been very peevish for some time owing to a heavy cold. I gave her Quinona while taking it myself. She is now all right, and is the same sunshine she formerly was in our home."

Grown folks, too, quickly reap the benefits of this great discovery.

Mrs. Geo. Sawyer, 83 Williams Street, Roxbury, Mass., says:

"Two bottles of Quinona cured me of stomach trouble. I did not know what was the matter, but after I had taken a few doses I felt hungry and I felt hungry after eating. Quinona also gave me strength, and I recommend it highly."

J. G. Parker, 65 Green Street, Charlestown, Mass., says:

"Quinona cured me of grippe and bronchitis after many and cost me, all told, but 50c. It built up my whole system, made me gain in weight, gave me an appetite and brought restful sleep."

A purely pharmaceutical preparation, Quinona offers a quick cure for indigestion, nervousness, sleeplessness and poor blood. Quinona creates an appetite and makes muscle. It gives fresh strength and vitality in place of that tired feeling, and puts one in perfect health. All druggists sell Quinona, $1 for large bottle. For free medical advice write the Quinona Co., 1 Hartford Street, Boston.

ALL RUSSIA IN REVOLT TO THROW OFF THE TYRANT'S YOKE

CONSTITUTION OR CZAR'S HEAD THE POPULAR CRY

WHOLE EMPIRE NOW RIFE WITH REVOLUTION

Poland and Finland Prepare to Throw Off the Russian Yoke.

BALKANS ALSO IN REVOLT

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 23.—Dispatches from the provinces show that all Russia is in a ferment today. Insurrection is rife on every side.

Revolution has broken out in Poland. More than a mile of the Warsaw-Baltic railroad has been destroyed. The mobilization of troops has been rendered difficult, as the telegraph lines have been cut.

The factory hands throughout Finland are on a strike, and a general uprising is feared. There is general detestation of Russian authority, and the Government is being denounced.

At Slavina 1,500 Circassians have revolted, killing 200 of the Russian guard. Russians and Turks are carrying the revolution into Caucasus, in the province of Tiflis, and the city of Tiflis is in a state of siege.

In St. Petersburg the situation has grown worse during the day. Shortly before 9 o'clock this afternoon there was another conflict between the striking workingmen and the troops. The soldiers fired a volley into a great crowd on the Nevsky Prospect, killing many.

PARIS STUDENTS RIOT IN SYMPATHY WITH RUSSIANS

PARIS, Jan. 23.—Riots occurred in the Latin quarter this morning. Socialist students started a demonstration in sympathy with the St. Petersburg strikers. Several hundred of them left the schools, the streets, yelling their sentiments.

At one point they met a band of nationalists, and the two forces came to blows.

A number were wounded, but none seriously.

RUSSIAN BONDS AT LOWEST LEVEL IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, Jan. 23.—A heavy selling movement in Russian imperial 4s carried the price down to 87½, a decline of 1½ from Saturday's closing. Japanese bonds benefited by the theory that a revolution in Russia will operate toward an early peace.

THE GRAND DUKE SERGE OF RUSSIA. THE GRAND DUCHESS SERGE OF RUSSIA.

RUSSIAN BUREAUCRATIC TYRANT AND HIS WIFE.

The most hated man in all Russia, whose assassination was reported to-day. The report was untrue, but rioters attacked his residence only to find that he had fled with the Czar to the Tsarskoe Selo.

EUROPE LOOKS ON WITH BATED BREATH

PARIS, Jan. 23. The bloody events in St. Petersburg caused a profound sensation here. Special editions of the papers giving dramatic details of the street fighting were eagerly read and discussed in the boulevards at the theaters and in all other public places. The tragedy was the universal subject of conversation at social bulletins. The general view, including that of officials, is that the beginning of a prehension that the events may precipitate in Russia a period of revolution such as France has witnessed.

The Temps' St. Petersburg special correspondent makes a grabble comparison between the position of Emperor Nicholas and King Louis XVI. on the eve of the Reign of Terror.

REPORTS 2,500 FALLEN.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says that 20,000 people from Kolpino were met on the confines of St. Petersburg with rifle volleys, and that 1,000 fell dead and 1,500 were wounded. Other correspondents state that the workmen plan to attack private property, and that Minister of the Interior Sviatopolk-Mirsky has consented to receive a deputation of workmen to-day.

LONDON'S COMMENTS.

London morning newspapers contain such expressions on the Russian crisis as follow:

"Revolt has been quelled, but revolution begun."

"The bureaucracy has declared its policy. It is the policy of Blagovestchensk—massacre."

"The inevitable reaction has begun, and with it a new chapter in Russia's history, and probably also in the history of Europe and Asia."

"The revolutionary movement in Russia has received its baptism of blood, its red day of martyrdom."

"Is there a Mirabeau, or even a Lassalle in Russia to-day?"

"A very grave responsibility lies to-day at the door of the people who has failed to grasp his unique opportunity."

"The Czar's failure will become the murderer of his people, and it remains with them to save the country from disaster. Even at the eleventh hour he may do so, but only by recognizing that aristocracy has gone forever."

"The Times, referring to the terrible events of to-day in St. Petersburg, says:

"These events would be grave at any time, but are doubly grave at a moment when the country, whose capital they convulse, is engaged in a great disastrous war at the farthest extremity of Asia. They prove the existence of a widespread and profound discontent among the working classes in St. Petersburg, for no Socialist intrigues or labagogues could have led thousands of workingmen to confront death unless they were convinced their lives, under autocracy, had become unbearable. How far the discontent may extend through other cities of Russia and into the rural districts we have little means of ascertaining. The gravity of the position depends on factors with which we are at present unacquainted.

"What the future may be, we dare not venture to forecast. We stand in the face of a great possibility which time alone can mature and unfold."

HOW AND WHY THE GREAT STRIKE GREW

The march to the Winter Palace was a demonstration induced by troubles growing out at the suspension of the application of the factory laws in which the government has a large share of the ownership. These were the factories which manufactured supplies for the admiralty and the War Department.

Added to this declaration was the failure of the factory inspectors to prevent the forcible return to their native villages of employees who had been dismissed, temporarily or otherwise.

Finding good ground for the belief that the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of War and the Admiralty considered their departments above the law, the inspectors and the workmen in a large number of the factories met together frequently and adopted for their political doctrine a mocker of German socialism. The propaganda spread, and soon every workman in St. Petersburg and its environs was a believer in it.

250,000 Men Strike.

The actual trouble begins at the Putilof works, where much of the ammunition for the army is made. The demand of the employees for an increase of wages and a shortening of working hours having been refused, they struck.

Their example was followed by men in other factories until fully 250,000 were out, including those of the newspapers and the force needed to work the electric lighting plants, which for two nights before the demonstration had been run by soldiers.

The strikers, by common consent, looked to the leadership and counsel of Father Gopon, an unbeneficed priest. He appealed to the government to intervene between the employes and employers, but he was told that political obstacles forbade the government to intervene at this time.

The strikers then demanded a constitutional government. Father Gopon told them that the Czar alone could grant it to them, and said he would lead them to the Winter Palace in person to ask for the installation of five specific freedom of religious belief for all classes, freedom from search, equal political rights and the settlement of the war question by the people. The government refused him that the strikers would not be permitted to march, and immediately the troops were prepared to receive the strikers if they disregarded the prohibition.

MEANS END OF WAR WITH JAPANESE

Bunkio Matsuki, the Japanese merchant, thinks that the Russian revolution may terminate the Japanese war. He has given the following to the BOSTON AMERICAN:

BY BUNKIO MATSUKI.

"The common people of Russia are taking a most opportune time for a general revolt against the Czar and his autocratic government, and all Japan, you may be certain, is intensely interested, for it is reasonable to believe the revolution will have the effect of weakening Russia in her war with our country.

"The common people of Russia are not the ignorant class they are so often depicted, and they are wise in taking this time to demand their rights. We sympathize with them, for we know they have cruel battery, officered by grand dukes and noblemen. The Russian people do not believe that the shot was fired by accident, the gunners thinking that the cannon only held a blank charge. This is the story told the police.

His narrow escape added to the terror of the Czar.

FATHER GOPON WAS IN BOSTON 3 YEARS AGO

Russian Hero Priest Attended the Y. M. C. A. Conference Held Here.

INTERESTED IN THIS CITY

Father Gopon, the Russian priest who led the Russian strikers when they sought to present a petition to the Czar at his Winter Palace in St. Petersburg and who were shot down by soldiers, was in Boston three years ago. He came here with two other St. Petersburg delegates to attend the Y. M. C. A. conference in this city.

Father Gopon's family name is Agathon, and he is connected with the St. Petersburg Y. M. C. A., which was founded by Anson Phelps Stokes of New York. His position in the Russian Church is similar to a missionary in the Episcopal Church in this country.

When the Russian priest was in Boston he made a tour of the city, in which he showed the greatest interest. He was taken on a tour of public buildings. His guide was a Russian and finally the priest became interested in the compartid who was showing him around and who displayed so much knowledge of Boston.

"What is your name?" Father Gopon asked of his guide.

"John Baker," was the answer, and the reply angered the priest. "John Baker" was a name fraught with dangerous meaning to him. It is the name of a man on the blacklist of the Russian Government. Father Gopon may have thought that being in the company of the guide might cause him trouble when he got home. He turned and left the guide.

But John Baker did not lose track of the Russian priest. He followed him to his hotel and then called. He talked to him about Russia and the United States. He told him in comparison of the freedom and prosperity of Americans.

Learned a Lesson in Boston.

"I think that the seed sown then did not fall on barren ground," said John Baker today to a BOSTON AMERICAN reporter. He was thinking of the thousands who fell victims to the guns of the Winter Palace in St. Petersburg yesterday. "Right after this conversation with Father Gopon he left for his people, learned things that have had a rapid influence in affairs in Russia.

John Baker lives in Melrose. He is well known as a writer under the nom-de-plume of "W. U.-Sky." He is a lecturer of note, and has delivered courses at Harvard and prominent societies of Boston. He is of Polish birth, but left his native country in the states. He asked to give his real name and to tell why he left Poland before he left with emphasis.

"That is none of your business."

He has recently returned to live at Nihlist and at the head of the branch of the Russian society. In this work, he says, he is assisted by Russian authorities.

Arouse the Soldiers.

"I take a little fact and weave about it a yard or two of fiction and the story gets into the hands of the Russian soldiers. Never mind how. I tell how soldiers are bored, how they are worked for the pittance the pension system here with the certificate to beg that is the only reward given a Russian soldier. I am guilty of telling the Russian soldiers and people how we live here, and that, in the eyes of Russian officials, is seditious and most damnable. We I make the people cry out and ask why they cannot have there what we have here.

"Russia is a country of grafting, and Grand Duke Alexis, the Czar's uncle, is the greatest grafter of all. Grand Duke Vladimir is to investigate the scandal arising from the Bourse fort into the chipel for five days ago. It would be more fitting were the investigator to be investigated. That affair was purely an accident. The Czar had better watch Vladimir. There are only three lives between him and the throne—the Czar, his infant son and imbecile, consumptive brother. Another enemy the Czar has is his own mother, Dowager Empress Dagmar of Denmark. She is a dunce, untrained for government. His adult was trepanned in 1891, after being crushed in by a Japanese guard, who saw his commit a deadly act of desecration of a Buddhist shrine while, as Czarvitch, he was touring Japan with Prince George of Greece. The larger portion of the Czar's skull is of silver, if that has any political significance.

"Church Must Fall, Too."

"When the despotism of Russia falls the church of Russia must fall with it. And when that happens the greatest curse in Russia is now Byzantinism. Then, will fall from the backs of the Russian peasantry.

"I am guilty of fomenting discontent by pretending to the people of Russia in my way that in this country most all things wanted by the people are penalized and few forbidden while in Russia most all things wanted are forbidden and but few permitted. I was watched. I keep secret as to my identity and mode of operation, because could I be spared by the Russian government, punishment would follow for my friends in Russia."

HAGGARD TO PROBE SALVATION ARMY

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The British government has appointed Rider Haggard, the novelist, to investigate the Salvation Army's agricultural and industrial settlements in America to discover their value for immigrants. The expense of the investigation will be borne by the estate of Cecil Rhodes.

AN AWKWARD TIME FOR INTERNAL PAINS.
Cartoon From Chicago Tribune.

FATHER GOPON'S HYMN

Composed some months ago, set to music of "The Marseillaise," and is sung generally throughout Russia by the workingmen. Especially has it been used by the strikers in the last two days. It was printed in England in the magazine "Free Russia," published by exiled Russians.

To Fellow-Sufferers.

Ye meek and trampled sons of pain
Who plod with patience through the night,
Who pray for happiness in vain
And wait the coming of the light,
Cease this depraved humility!
Shun servile hopes,
Cast meekness o'er;
No end of suffering shall be
Till endless patience be no more.

BUREAUCRACY'S DOOM SEALED

Meyer Bloomfield, of the Civic Service House of Boston and secretary of the Friends of Russian Freedom, of which William Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, is president, sees in the present trouble in Russia the ringing down of the curtain on the last act of bureaucratic nightmare in the Czar's dominions. In a statement prepared exclusively for the BOSTON AMERICAN he says:

By Meyer Bloomfield.

"The curtain is about to be rung down on the last act of the Russian bureaucratic nightmare. Whatever may be the outcome of the present civil war in St. Petersburg we may rest assured that the real Russia is emerging and the false Russia retreating, driven inch by inch. The revolution means years ago, but the drunken and debauched oppressors understood what was going on right under their noses infinitely less than the English rulers understood the American colonists. The riots may be put down, defenceless men and women may be shot in cold blood, and the people may be cowed. This will never mean victory for the Czar. It is too late now to undo the mischief. "The is a pyscosis, an expectancy charged with excitement, in the masses of the people, never before attired, has for the first time become conscious of itself. It is now only a question of time when that mass will take form and crystallize into popular government as we know it.

"In the beginning the "intellectuals," students, professors and the writers, were the agitators. Now the working people are coming into the arena. It is a revolt by the whole people, nobility as well as laborer, though many radicals assert that this is a class war solely.

"When the royal criminals are exterminated, the wonderful intellectual and spiritual strength of Russia will put the regenerated country in the front rank of nations.

CZAR IN CONSTANT FEAR OF ASSASSIN

Since Russia has been at war with Japan the Czar, it is said, has lived in constant terror of assassination.

"He is," said Prince Sergius Krapotkin, the revolutionist exile, who found an asylum in London, "one of those puny sentimentalists who believe in holding out an olive branch to a mad dog."

When the Czar travels he journeys in an armored train. He cannot trust even the members of his own household. The mechanism attached to the imperial bed chamber, its trolley in the palace at St. Petersburg, and the entire diplomatic corps, were attending services connected with the feast of the Epiphany in the Winter palace chapel, a shrapnel shell crashed through a window. All escaped the projectile, but the Czar and his family had a close call.

The shell came from a gun of the First Horse Artillery of the Guard, an aristocra-

Actors and Singers must prevent sore throats. They have used Piso's Cure 12 years. *

SICK HEADACHE
CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Positively cured by these Little Pills.
They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.
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WOMAN MURDERED IN JERSEY SALOON

NEW YORK, Jan. 23. Mrs. Carrie Page of Jersey City Heights, was murdered in her saloon at No. 199 Thorne street, Jersey City Heights, to-day. When found she lay dead on the floor in front of the bar. Her face was battered in, and her body showed evidences of a brutal attack. The police are investigating.

NEW OFFICERS FOR DIVISION 34, A. O. H.

Division 34, A. O. H., starts to-day under its newly installed officers. They are: President, Christopher J. Fay; vice-president, Michael J. Mahoney; financial secretary, Michael J. O'Neil; recording secretary, Patrick J. Leonard; treasurer, Major Thomas J. O'Connor; sergeant-at-arms, John J. Burke; chairman sick committee, Michael

My Offer to Kidney Sufferers

I will give you a full dollar's worth of my remedy free to try without cost or deposit or promise to pay.

I could not make this offer—a full dollar's worth free—if mine were an ordinary kidney remedy. It is not. It tests not the kidneys themselves, but the nerves that control them. The cause of kidney trouble lies ALWAYS in these nerves. The only way to cure kidney trouble is by strengthening and vitalizing and restoring these kidney nerves. That is exactly what my remedy—Dr. Shoop's Restorative—does. Therefore, I can make this offer with the certain knowledge that every kidney sufferer who takes this trial will be helped.

When I say "nerves," I do not mean the ordinary nerves of feeling, thought, action. I mean the automatic nerves, which night and day, asleep and unseen, control and actuate and operate every vital process of life. Those are the master nerves. The kidneys are their slaves. Your mind cannot control them. Your will cannot stop them. Yet when they are strong, you are well; when they are not, you weaken and die.

I have written a book on the Kidneys which will be sent when you write. This book explains fully and clearly how these two, inside "inside" nerves control not only the kidneys but each of the other vital organs.

I have made my offer that strangers to my remedy may know. It is not intended for or open to those who have used it. Nor to druggists. But to any who have not, I do not believe I have not heard, or hearing, may have delayed or doubted. To such I write and say: I will send you an order for which your druggist will hand you a full dollar bottle—and he will send the bill to me. There are no conditions—no requirements—simply write me to-day.

For a free order for a Book 1 on Dyspepsia, Book 2 on the Heart, Book 3 on Rheumatism, Book 4 for Backache, Book 5 for Nervousness, Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Mild cases are often cured by a single bottle. For sale at forty thousand drug stores.

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

TOURIST BOOKS WARD'S

TUCKER'S LIFE WILL BE IN HANDS OF THE JURY TO-NIGHT

JUDGES WILL CHARGE BEFORE THE DAY ENDS

Vahey in Closing Argument Attacks State—Parker This Afternoon.

ROBBERY MOTIVE ASSAILED

Continued from First Page.

of the courtroom great throngs of people surrounded every entrance, each one anxious to hear Mr. Vahey's address. Fifteen policemen, in charge of Sergeant Counihan, were stationed at the court house all the forenoon, and held the crowd in check with difficulty. A large proportion of the crowd was composed of women, and these caused the police more trouble than the men. Shortly after 9 o'clock Sheriff Fairbairn, who had given tickets for the full capacity of the room, addressed the crowd that had gathered in his office and the corridors, asking them to be patient and orderly and assuring them that he would see that all were admitted.

When Mr. Vahey began his speech the courtroom was jammed. There was not space for another chair. The jurors and relatives of all connected with the trial, judges, jurors, court officers, lawyers and friends of Page and the Tucker families, had been admitted. Mrs. Tucker and her son Walter sat in the corner of the room, near the judges' bench. A short distance from them was Edward Page with his daughter, Mrs. Freeman, and Amy Roberts.

Tucker approaches the most difficult part of the trial with calmness. He is evidently well prepared to sit and listen to the arguments and summing-up of the case.

Attorney-General, every one of which will be attended to presage a verdict which will necessitate the forfeiture of the life which will come the strain of waiting while the jury room is closed. To meet this, also, Tucker is evidently prepared himself, and there is no evidence that he will break down at any stage of the proceedings.

Photograph by Staff Photographer of Boston American.

JAMES H. VAHEY SHOWING PIN TO JURY.

fifty 'Ts,' every one alike, are you going to select one which you can compare with the disputed signature; or, if forty-seven different 'J's' appear on forty-seven different notes, does it mean that because you find a similarity in one of the 'J's' that he wrote them all? What are you going to do on the evidence in this case? Which one of these letters are you going to take?

"If I were on this jury myself I should be very much perplexed as to arriving at a conclusion whether this defendant wrote the 'J. L. Morton' signature. Some have said that Miss Page wrote the 'J. L. Morton' signature. We don't have to prove that. When the person who delivered that money to her and to the witness she knows did not have asked him to write his name on the paper, they would have written it herself. Whatever the theory or motive of the person who sent that money was, the self-control would have been more than extraordinary if he wrote that note.

"Can you gentlemen believe from any of this testimony that a man going into cold blood for the purpose of murder could attempt to satisfy his vanity by writing that note?

"The most reasonable solution for that superfluous 'J' at the end of the 'Morton' and other letters was that the pencil failed, the lead slipped and left the hole or and that the marks were made over.

"Now, gentlemen, I have given them the credit on the whole subject of handwriting as a science. I believe that it is safe for the jury to conclude that the defendant wrote the 'J. L. Morton' and the very small amount of handwriting in the case.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

"I will now call your attention to the wounds in the body. Dr. Mead told you about four wounds in the body and a wound in the hand. The wound in the hand, he said, was one inch long and two and a half inches deep. In connection with that wound, I want to impress upon you the testimony of Dr. Reynolds. If that wooden sword received five times as much blood as it received as if the blade had not been touched.

"It was testified that there was a pint of the blood in the right pleural cavity. Dr. Mead, in his testimony, said that he never mentioned the axygous vein in his report of the autopsy. He did not find then the intercostal vein, which is not of such very much importance. The amount of blood in the right pleural cavity would be about a pint, although at the time when the first blow was struck and then, Dr. Frost and Dr. Mead, in their testimony, said that they did not find that the axygous vein was severed.

"Dr. Reynolds expressly stated that if the wound to the back was made no Dr. Mead said it was not severed. If a man is going to prove that any pin belonged to any of these facts, he can be better than by producing persons who saw it with the pin in it, and persons who saw it when it was authorized to believe they could identify it again.

"They have been furnished us with the best recollection they have of the pin. If you can find that it is the pin, then the burden rule it will be impossible to establish the connection properly."

HARD TO DESCRIBE.

Mr. Vahey declared that there was no reason to doubt that the boy friends of Tucker who testified as to the ownership of the pin by Tucker acted in the best of faith. He described the pin as being "like it."

"There is not a man who could study the pin but there was a peculiarity about it, giving the colors and emblems. But if you could not identify the particular shield pin with a crown on the top and you could tell it was not the shield pin.

Mr. Vahey referred to the enlarged photograph of the pin and to Tucker's own picture of him, and pointed out that it was shown that Tucker's lapel in the picture of the shield pin as a half dollar is larger than the shield pin. He argued that it was not a shield pin, but neither one could be taken for the other.

"Furthermore," he said, "Tucker's brother had worn Tucker's wearing more than once. He said that the witnesses also described the pin as having a blue stone in his tie, and the pin in the picture was a diamond.

"I want to call your attention to the fact that Tucker's brother had opportunity while the government is attempting to force about the pin to substitute for it a pin of no reasonable doubt. The breaking of any one link breaks the chain.

THREE LINKS.

"I have called attention to three links which I feel sure have not been proven beyond a reasonable doubt. The first is Mr. Morton says, the wounds in the body not made by the knife in the knife in the hand. The second is the knife, and were the wounds in the body made by the knife found in the hands of the assassin. The third link is the pin. Was the pin worn by the assassin, and was it lost by the assassin, after which she fainted, and then Tucker started to go to the house from which she retired, and he went back and finished her.

FISH'S TESTIMONY.

"As to how the knife sheath came to be in his pocket alone on the 31st day of March, I call your attention to the testimony of Brian Fish, which I believe was entirely truthful. Fish said that the knife dropped out of Tucker's coat pocket at the theatre and how he cut his fingers in picking it up. Mr. Vahey argued from this testimony that Tucker left the knife at home on the 31st of March, and that was the way he knew where his mother had often seen it, but that he had not stolen it and put it in his pocket.

"There is absolutely no mark on the sheath to identify it with Tucker's knife. I have no doubt the teeth marks were made by the knife found in the hands of the man who were made. It would be natural, when cleaning game with the knife, to use his teeth in removing the sheath."

Attorney-General Parker sat huddled down in his chair, which was pushed back on the rear legs, gently swaying back and forth. Part of the time his hands were crossed in his lap and sometimes one or them was in his pocket. He listened intently to the address of his opponent, but was satisfied to make his notes mentally.

"He was not keeping the knife in his possession with the thought of committing any unlawful act, but for the purpose of hunting, and you must remember that previous to the thirty-first of March this young man had been trying to get rid of the knife for the malicious purpose. The reason he did not sell it was because he was not offered sufficient money for it."

WHERE KNIFE WAS.

"On the thirty-first of March a woman was murdered in Weston and this defendant lives in Auburndale. Announcement was made that this defendant was within one-third of a mile from the scene of the murder, and on the next day he was questioned and believed. On the following Saturday, the day he was arrested while he was at work in his yard, if the house had been searched the knife would have been found, but those officers passed.

"He was interviewed by one of the officers in the carriage, and then they went on inquiring about him. After they had passed, this boy thinking of Tucker, drifted into desperation and knowing what he was to be before those officers, and being suspected, went into the house and destroyed his knife.

"And this boy for a whole week had an opportunity to throw the knife into the river, was driven by desperation to keep that knife, which has been used as a most significant factor against him.

"You blame this boy whom those officers had been pursuing all that week when every newspaper had published broadcast as being connected with the crime and having done that feeble thing to rid himself of suspicion?

"NOT A CRIMINAL ACT."

"It is not the act of a criminal; it is not the act of a murderer; it was the act of a foolish boy. If this boy had the moral courage to go there and murder that woman, do you not believe he would have made every effort absolutely to destroy every bit of evidence against him? He connected himself with it.

"Are you going to believe that this boy could have murdered this woman? Are you going to believe that he would have destroyed every bit of evidence that would have connected him with this crime so that the officers would have been baffled forever?

"There is another thing, and that is the blood. There was blood upon that knife. It may have been the blood of a man. A knife, or a cudgel, a woodchuck—there is no dispute about that. There is one point which has brought out by the testimony of honest and impartial Dr. Wood when he testified that when the knife was brought to him for examination there were two or three specks of blood upon it, and as I am as to the whereabouts of Dr. on March 31st. You are also reminded of the fact that Dr. Wood and the other doctors on the 31st of March? I don't care whether on the 31st of April? It was wrong. What I am concerned with is whether the check was examined between the 31st of March, and this was testified to by Amy Roberts. If that check was wrong on the 31st of March, do you not believe this woman was being done upon that piece of paper what she intended to put down? This precise inevitable mind of a woman should not have written down on the slip the thing that she did not intend to write down, and what she undoubtedly had in her mind. If that was wrong on the 31st of March, at 12 o'clock she would have had to leave the house at 11:30.

"At this point the court adjourned until 2 o'clock, when Mr. Vahey in court that it would take him about one hour after court opened to finish his speech.

ONE MORE DIES.

DOVER, Me., Jan. 23.—A fifth victim from the lumber camp at Lakeview plantation has died with spinal meningitis, which the lumbermen call spotted fever.

TUCKER INNOCENT, VAHEY DECLARES

Mr. Vahey began his sounding up in behalf of Tucker at 9:45. Previous to that Thomas Vahey read to the jury a short excerpt of the decision of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Vahey, in the argument, referred especially to a large pile of manuscript on his desk. He began in a conversational tone which was clearly audible throughout the room.

"On the 31st day of March," said Mr. Vahey, "a maiden lady, one score of and not her death at her home in Weston. At first no other importance was attached to it except that it was a case of suicide. An autopsy performed by the Medical Examiner, whose duty it is to examine into such happenings, revealed the fact that the cause of meeting death at her own hand by means an was a victim of an assassin. The news that a crime had been committed spread rapidly. The neighborhood, whose tragedy never yet was attached. The little police force of Weston found itself unable to cope with the problem.

STATE CALLED IN.

"The public force of the Commonwealth was called in. Every article of information that could be obtained was investigated. But the quest was fruitless. On the Saturday following the 31st of March reporters visited the defendant himself, and the next day the news was served throughout the country that the mystery of the one-third of a mile from the scene of the crime as the day it happened, and might be an impertinent witness.

"That evening when Tucker was taken to the Weston police station police detectives ingulfed him as to his movements on the day of the murder. After two days he was released, and he went on his way. Again the quest was fruitless and baffling. The newspapers criticised the officials, and their indignation grew.

"Finally, the highest prosecutor in the State, the Attorney-General, was called in public opinion. He went in person and investigated the case. He failed to find any assist in solving the problem which until then had puzzled the police. Then, at the end of a week, this defendant was again brought before the police and he was placed under arrest and charged with the commission of the crime.

"The search had until then been for evidence that might connect the defendant with the crime, but was thereafter directed to finding the criminal motive. This unceasing quest for evidence to fix the crime upon him, and the failure of the quest, they had not located for those who had been in search of the assailant, he argued.

PERIL OF CHANCE.

"With every effort to bring to justice the perpetrator of this crime the fact remained that this boy is yet a citizen of this State. The danger was that the friends of those who sought to convict this boy circumstances have assumed undue proportions and have been magnified out of importance which they otherwise would not have assumed. Under the rules of the preliminary sequence of the law, the case against this boy has been presented to you.

"They have brought to you all that they have. Every energy, every effort, every industry, diligence or skill could discover, every bit of information that could be produced. This too has been permitted opportunity to meet. Every argument for or against him, and he has disclosed to you without reserve all that he knows of his motives on that fatal day."

Mr. Vahey recapitulated the jury on the progressing presentation of the case, expressed his admiration for the ability of the prosecution and the manner in which the justices have conducted the trial, and thanked his assistants for their aid.

"You gentlemen owe no great a duty to the public as you do to the defendant. The trial of this case is not a question of revenge. It is not for you to sit upon this boy the weeding out of the perpetrator of this dreadful crime. It is for you to determine, in the orderly process of the law, all the witnesses that can be produced to you in his behalf.

FINISH OF TASK.

"When we have done that our task is finished. Our task is to go with you carefully, honestly, diligently and faithfully into this inquiry, and when we have finished to ask you, whether you, upon your solemn oath, can say that the circumstances that have been adduced to you by the defendant and by the Commonwealth are inconsistent with his innocence? And my doubt of his guilt. The presumption of innocence that comes with the defendant into court remains with him to the end.

Mr. Vahey impressed upon the jury the necessity for their having a mental view concerning their verdict. He read the definition of reasonable doubt by Chief Justice Shaw, in which the Justice said: "Reasonable doubt is that state of the case which, after all the comparison and considera- tion of the evidence, leaves the minds of the jurors in that condition that they cannot say they feel an abiding conviction to a moral certainty of the truth of the charge." He then pressed the point that the truth of the fact to a reasonable and moral certainty.

MEAD'S TESTIMONY.

Mr. Vahey said he would only cover the testimony referred to the theory which his great attack was upon the testimony of Medical Examiner Mead. He said:

"Dr. Mead's examination was made by the medical examiner on the evening of the coroner's inquest, and the post-mortem examination four hours afterward he reached the conclusion that the wounds were made by the medical examiner reached this decision after a post-mortem examination of the body. He said he is found, although there were wounds in the throat and breast, and although the murdered girl's father proclaimed that it was only a case of suicide, and although not understanding that fact the medical examiner remained and made an examination.

"Absolutely no instructions had been given as to keeping the room in the same order, not to have the body moved and before the dress of the woman looked. No authority had been given to preserve things in the same condition that they were found. That must be undertaker and his assistant, when summoned, took the body from the floor, and I contend that that was the first time when it was true that he found until the Medical Examiner had made his examination.

TIME OF THE CRIME.

"The claim on the part of the Commonwealth is that this defendant on the 31st day of March, with malice aforethought and premeditated malice, killed Mabel Page. It is for you gentlemen to find on the exact condition of affairs when this crime was committed.

Miss Roberts, the Page servant, testified that she left the house at twenty-five minutes of 11. Miss Page was in the dining room at that time, remember. What the exact time when Miss Mabel Page's father came home and discovered the murdered body of her daughter, we do not know. It was then dressed, with the exception of her shoes and stockings, and the undergarments removed.

"The lower drawer of her dressing table, next to where the body was found, was open and on the floor a pair of gloves and a veil. The prosecution took the position, and supposed that she was at her dressing table, taking off her gloves when the fatal blow was struck. All of the doors in the house appeared to be locked except the front door, which Mr. Page entered the house.

"Then the theory that the note which Mabel Page had left about her going to Boston was written by the hand of the man near the body, was found a scrap of paper upon which was written 'J. L. Morton, Charlestown, Mass.'

As to the Motive.

"In considering this crime the Government is first confronted with the problem of finding a motive. No earthly man or woman or a man may be we cannot believe that he could commit this fatal crime without some motive. I'm not going to argue that the defendant was guilty for money, but I ask you can you find a murder without a motive? I have had to refer to the records of the day when we can believe that a man can murder a woman who has done him no injury without some hope of reward, or because of revenge?

"I do not believe that you can convince of this boy's guilt on the town in which he was born and helping his father, and that he could have killed Mabel Page and then gone to the house, got a knife and go to the home of this woman and kill her. I do not believe this boy would be capable to an intelligent brain.

"The Attorney General will not argue that. He will say that you have found another motive is going to that home of Mabel Page's and killed himself, but it has not been suggested and not proven at all that he ever went to the house. The only evidence produced that suggested that was given by this woman, Amy Roberts, who says she saw Mabel Page have $150 and a $1 bill, but when the desk was opened upstairs after the murder three $10 bills were found, as well as a $2 bill.

THE SAME MONEY?

"Who can say that the money Amy Roberts saw in Mabel Page's hands down stairs

GRIP COLDS
Laxative Bromo Quinine, the world's best Cold and Grip remedy, removes the cause. Call for the full name and look for signature of E. W. Grove, 25c.

LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE
Always remember the full name. 25 cents.

was not the money that was found in the pocket book after Page's body was examined? As examination, Amy Roberts declared, was made in the presence of the police of the murder. She disagreed with Edward Page and Harold Page as to the condition in which the pocket book was found.

"She is the only witness who furnishes evidence that anything was done in those days after the crime she told Mr. and Mrs. Jim Baxter that there was $150 missing from the house. Are you satisfied, gentlemen that anything was taken from the house on March 31?

"Then Amy Roberts testified that there was nothing else taken from the house but the money. This money she said in connection with the stick pin. I believe that Harold Page, one of the brothers on the witness stand. He said that he saw Mabel Page $50 and that she spent $15. That would leave $26, which, with the $10 and $2 that Amy Roberts and Mabel Page have, would make up the exact amount that was found in the house after the murder.

"A FANCIFUL THEORY."

"Besides the fanciful theory of the prosecution in this case of 'J. L. Morton' is the suggestion of the superficial form of figure of this woman from which it was thought you might find that there was something lower in the defendant's hand than the suggestion of roundness. Is there sufficient evidence in this case to corroborate such a suggestion as that? Dr. Harris testified that he could not say. Dr. Tucker worked in the South Terminal Station. Dr. Harper testified that he is a man by the name of J. D. Morton, who has been employed by the L. Morton and upon the defendant and did not think the defendant was him. This stranger was brought into the case to make a connection between the 'J. L. Morton' and the defendant. I'm you conceive of any and the such a fanciful conclusion to such a case as this?

"I will make a few minutes to the much mooted question of handwriting. I am going to argue the matter myself because there may be some among you impressed with it.

ON THE HANDWRITING.

Mr. Vahey made Expert Carvalho the centre of his argument against the evidence of the prosecution's handwriting experts. He referred to him as "Mr. Carvalho, who tries to mesmerize the jury, who forgets that he is supposed to be an impartial witness." He quoted Mr. Carvalho as saying:

"If the material is sufficient an opinion can be reached of almost certainty, but one cannot be certain of what they do not know about."

Mr. Vahey said: "If handwriting is an exact science, it is a marvel that these experts have not reached an everything about handwriting has no fault except one possibility.

"I would ask you, gentlemen, to place before you the testimony given before you by the jury from and see if you can find any two letters that all the evidence that has been offered that the defendant wrote it. I believe I could take the testimony of the Commonwealth and convince you that he did not.

THE "MORTON" NOTE.

The act of Mr. Carvalho in making up a word, "Charlestown," from letters in the standard, when there was a whole word there to compare with the one in the disputed writing, was dwelt upon at length, and Mr. Vahey said:

"You would be willing on that one word alone to stake the whole issue that the defendant did not write the 'J. L. Morton' note?

Mr. Vahey reviewed the method by which several experts reached conclusions, and said:

"In only one instance could they find an exact similarity, and that is in the finding of the word 'Mass.' on the piece of form submitted that that was very common.

"You, gentlemen, have been named Ewell, who testified once before that handwriting was not a science. Such signature would not be enough for him to form an opinion. I know myself that I do not. And yet that learned gentleman, with all his titles, his degrees, his rank, records, all the organs, a probe and other methods. Ewell will have to say later will be upon the question as to the accuracy of the handwriting statements.

"We now come to evidence concerning the stick pin. On April 9 the Commonwealth's officers, searching the house of Mabel Page, found in Mabel Page's desk a pin. They found it while Mrs. Tucker was in the room. They took away the pieces of knife, but left the pin, after Mrs. Tucker had seen it. Why are you taking it away? That belongs to Louis and I have worn it myself many times. They left the pin, but came back for it the next day.

PIN IDENTIFICATION.

"It is claimed by the Commonwealth that the pin belonged to the dead woman. The circumstances under which Amy Roberts identified the pin are these. The pin cushion was taken away from the house with a number of other pins. Whatever was in the possession of the Commonwealth General Whitney was custodian of. On the tenth of May General Whitney produced this pin and Miss Roberts at once claimed to have seen it prior to the thirty-first of March, and said she cleaned it on the thirtieth of March. She also said there was nothing on the gold by which it could be identified.

"I desire to call your attention to Miss Roberts's testimony before I make a comment.

Mr. Vahey read from the stenographer's notes of Miss Roberts's testimony while she was on the stand as follows: Q. Every time you went into the room, I suppose you would notice this pin? A. Yes. Q. Have you ever seen any pins like it? A. Something similar to it. Miss Page's pin is not nearly like it. Q. Do you think this pin looks like the one that was in the cushion? A. This one has something the one that in the cushion has not got. Does not look like it? A. No, I don't think it does. Q. What difference was there in the color? A. The top, where the green is. It is yellow here. Q. What other difference? A. I would know more by the stem than I would by anything else. Q. The stem would be the thing that would appeal to you particularly? A. Yes. Q. That would be the principal way I have of identifying it. Q. Is there any difference between Miss Page's and her brother's pin? A. Yes; Miss Page's has a diamond.

"NO CORROBORATION."

Mr. Vahey referred to the testimony of Miss Amy Roberts at the Waltham hearing, in which she said that she had declared that she had seen the pin missing from Miss Page's room; that the money was the only thing taken. He continued:

"You are asked on an uncorroborated testimony of this witness to believe that the pin found in Tucker's pocket was the property of Mabel Page. Her father, her brother, her sister, her friends, were not called to assist this woman in identifying the pin. And you are asked to believe this woman, who outwardly forgets anything in this defendant's favor and remembers everything against him.

"You are asked to believe that this pin that might read only by its fit is also the pin of Mabel Page.

While she was being referred to by Mr. Vahey Miss Roberts was the cynosure of all eyes. She sat behind the prisoner, and not more than ten feet away from him, with her black veil drawn over her face. She was the most conspicuous object in the court room.

"WHO TOOK THE PIN?

"Assume that Miss Page did have a pin," continued Mr. Vahey, "that it was there on the 31st day of March—a similar pin to that found in the house. Do you believe the lack of precaution used by the Medical Examiner, with people trooping through the house, and the other doctors who took that pin and that the pin found in Tucker's pocket is the pin? With people thronging here in legions in a way that would be most suspicious? If you believe that the pin so big, can you not believe that it is a mistake?

"What are you going to believe about her pin—testimony in the long run? Is there anything not mistaken? Do you believe that she could not identify the pin? Do you believe that considering the completeness of the search that was made in the house, considering the completeness with which the police examined it, that the pin found in Tucker's pocket was the pin of Mabel Page? Do you believe that considering the thronging here in legions in a way that would be most suspicious? If you believe that the pin so big, can you not believe that it is a mistake?

"What are you going to believe about her testimony in the long run? Is there anything not mistaken? Do you believe that she could not identify the pin? Do you believe that considering the completeness with which the police examined it, that the pin found in Tucker's pocket was the pin of Mabel Page? Do you believe that considering the completeness of the search that was made in the house, and the completeness with which the police examined it, that the pin found in Tucker's pocket was the pin of Mabel Page? Do you believe that considering the completeness of the search that was made in the house, and the completeness with which the police examined it, that the pin found in Tucker's pocket was the pin of Mabel Page?

PARKER MADE MISTAKE.

"We believe that we have established by a preponderance of evidence, that it was Tucker's pin which the officer found in his pocket. We did not establish the truth, though we can't take at stake—when, on the night that her brother, Louis Tucker, left the pin in Louis's pin: I have worn it many times?

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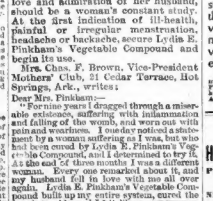
WOMEN WHO CHARM

HEALTH IS THE FIRST ESSENTIAL

It Helps Women to Win and Hold Men's Admiration, Respect and Love.

Woman's greatest gift a the power to inspire admiration, respect, and love. There is a beauty in health which is more attractive to men than mere regularity of feature.



Mrs. Chas. F. Brown

To be a successful wife, to retain the love and admiration of her husband, should a woman's constant study. At the first indication of ill-health, pain, irregular menstruation, headache or backache, secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and delay no longer.

Mrs. Chas. F. Brown, Vice-President Mothers' Club, 21 Cedar Terrace, Hot Springs, Ark., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"For years I dragged through a miserable existence, suffering with inflammation of the womb, and worried to death with pain and weariness. I one day noticed a statement by a woman suffering as I was, but who had been cured by E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and I determined to try it. As the result of three bottles I was entirely well. Every one remarked about it, and my husband was pleased with me and wrote Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound built up my entire system, cured the womb trouble, and made me a new woman.

"Women who are troubled with painful or irregular menstruation, backache, bloating (or flatulence), leucorrhœa, falling, inflammation or ulceration of the uterus, ovarian troubles, that "bearing-down" feeling, dizziness, faintness, indigestion, or nervous prostration may be restored to perfect health and strength by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Promoted by Shampoos of

Cuticura SOAP

And light dressings of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure and sweetest of emollients.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales, and dandruff, and preserves hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c., Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in the form of Chocolate Pills, 50c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, 10 Castlereagh St.; Asia, Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Send for "All About the Skin, Hair, and Hands," 64 pages, illustrated, and 100 testimonials.

HAIR GROWTH

Mr. Hair Grower

Mr. Hair Grower is the court that it would take him about one hour after court opened to finish his speech.

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN
Published Daily and Sunday at 80 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

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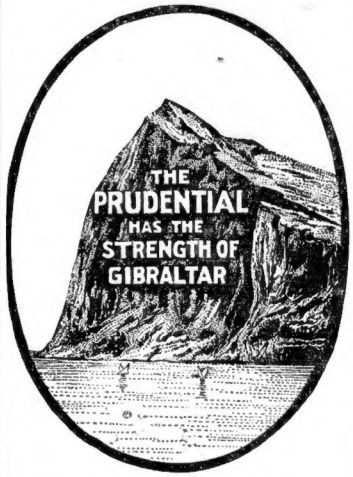
THE PRUDENTIAL

STRONGER FINANCIALLY, AND IN THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PUBLIC, THAN EVER BEFORE.
A YEAR OF GREATEST GAINS IN PROGRESS, SECURITY AND USEFULNESS.



Number of Policies
in force, nearly **6 Million**
Increase in Number
of Policies in force, over
One-half Million

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT, JANUARY 1, 1905.

ASSETS.

BONDS AND MORTGAGES		$15,682,358.73
2389 All First Liens on Property valued at	$40,882,977.19	
REAL ESTATE owned by the Company		12,494,957.86
RAILROAD BONDS		27,681,596.87
MUNICIPAL AND MISCELLANEOUS BONDS		10,141,196.00
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BONDS		105,375.00
NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST COMPANY STOCKS		4,200,400.00
Total Market Value of above Bonds and Stocks	$42,128,567.87	
Total Cost Value of above Bonds and Stocks	$40,697,570.44	
Increase in Value of Bonds and Stocks over Cost	$1,430,997.43	
CASH IN 259 BANKS AND TRUST COMPANIES throughout the United States, and cash in office ($6,154,811.25 on interest)		6,832,683.09
INTEREST AND RENTS, due and accrued		641,775.85
LOANS ON COLLATERAL SECURITIES		5,665,100.00
Bonds and Stocks, having Market Value of	$7,549,222.00	
Excess of Market Value over amount loaned, showing margin of security of	1,884,222.00	
LOANS TO POLICYHOLDERS		2,427,950.12
On the security of their Policies—the Reserve Value on their Policies being	$4,427,238.00	
SEMI-ANNUAL AND QUARTERLY PREMIUMS not yet due, and Premiums in course of collection (Reserve charged in Liabilities)		2,888,911.65
Total Assets		**$88,762,305.17**

LIABILITIES.

RESERVE, Legal and Special	$73,954,919.00
Amount held to Protect Policy Contracts.	
ALL OTHER LIABILITIES	1,481,519.84
Policy claims, including those in process of adjustment; Premiums paid in advance; Unearned Interest on Policy Loans; Bills awaiting presentation for payment, etc.	
SURPLUS TO POLICYHOLDERS	13,325,866.33
Total Liabilities	**$88,762,305.17**

Paid Policyholders
during 1904, over
13 Million Dollars

Total Payments
to Policyholders, December 31, 1904, over
92 Million Dollars

Increase in Assets,
over
16 Million Dollars

Cash Dividends
and other concessions, not stipulated in original contracts, and voluntarily given to holders of old Policies, to date, over
5 Million Dollars

Life Insurance Issued and Paid for during 1904, over 312 Million Dollars

LARGEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE COMPANY

OVER ONE BILLION DOLLARS LIFE INSURANCE IN FORCE

COMPLETE SCHEDULE OF BONDS OWNED BY THE PRUDENTIAL (Market Value, Jan. 1, 1905)

NOT ONE OF WHICH IS IN DEFAULT OF PRINCIPAL OR INTEREST.

DESCRIPTION.	Year of Maturity.	Int.	Market Value
Borough of Asbury Park, N. J., Water	1927	5½	$51,525 00
Boro of Chatham, Morris Co., N. J. Water (Reg.)	1917	4	15,000 00
Borough of Chatham, N. J., Electric Light (Reg.)	1921	4	15,000 00
Borough of Collingswood, N. J., Improvement	1934	4	96,425 00
Borough of Lodi, N. J., Street Improvement	1927	5	13,800 00
Buffalo City, N. Y., Gas Company	1947	5	120,000 00
City of Atlantic City, N. J., Water	1925	5	205,000 00
City of Elizabeth, N. J., Adjustment	1922	4	341,700 00
City of Jersey City, N. J., Assessment	1924	5	56,750 00
City of Newark, N. J., Corporate (Reg.)	1908	6	10,700 00
City of Newark, N. J., Funded Debt, Water	1922	4	625 00
City of Newark, N. J., (Reg.)	1905	4	200,000 00
City of Newark, N. J., (Reg.)	1905	4	50,000 00
City of Orange, N. J., Sewer	1928-29	6	89,340 00
City of Orange, N. J., Sewerage and Drainage	1913-14	4½	53,250 00
City of Perth Amboy, N. J., School	1934	4	54,550 00
City of Perth Amboy, N. J., Water	1934	4	156,550 00
Columbus, O., Gas Company	1952	5	195,500 00
Dover, N. J., Electric Light Company 1st Mtge.	1921	5	38,000 00
Eastern Equipment Company Gold Series A	1908	5	294,000 00
Equitable Gas Light Company of New York	1932	5	141,250 00
Gas and Electric Company of Bergen County	1949	5	343,000 00
Hackensack, N. J., Water Company	1952	4	288,000 00
Lackawanna Iron and Steel Company Gold	1920	5	360,000 00
Milwaukee Gas Light Company 1st Mtge. Gold	1927		231,250 00
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. Gold	1948	5	543,200 00
New Amsterdam Gas Co. 1st Con. Mtge. Gd. Reg.	1948	5	145,250 00
Newark, N. J., Consolidated Gas Company	1948	5	545,000 00
Newark, N. J., Gas Company	1944	6	25,650 00
New Jersey Zinc Company 1st Mortgage Gold	1948	5	750,000 00
Passaic, N. J., Water Company	1937	5	107,000 00
South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Co	1953	5	3,000,000 00
Trenton, N. J., Gas and Electric Company	1949	5	378,250 00
United States Government Bonds (Registered)	1907	4	105,375 00
Virginia Century Funded Debt of the State of Va.	1991	3	53,250 00
Westchester Lighting Company 1st Mtge. Gold	1950	5	945,200 00
W. U. Tel. Co. Funding & Real Estate Mtge. Gold	1950	4½	103,000 00
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Gen. Mtge. Gold Reg.	1995	4	71,487 50
Atch., Top. & Santa Fe Ry. Gen Mtge. Gold	1995	4	512,500 00
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	1948	4	359,377 50
Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Prior Lien Gold	1925	3½	383,000 00
Baltimore and Potomac R. R. Gold	1911	6	520,120 00
Birmingham Belt R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1922	4	480,000 00
Brunswick Traction Company	1926	5	4,000 00
Central Pacific Ry. Refunding Mortgage	1949	4	100,750 00
Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. Series A	1908	6	52,450 00
Chic. and Alton R. R. Refunding Mortgage Gold	1949	3	206,150 00
Chi. & E. Ill. R. R. General Con. 1st. Mtge. (Reg.)	1937	5	25,000 00
Chi. & East. Ill. R. R. General Con. 1st Mtge.	1937	5	804,187 50
Chic. & North Michigan R.R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1931	5	129,320 00
Chicago and St. Louis Ry.	1915	6	125,720 00
Chicago & West Mich. R. R. General Mtge.	1921	5	150,000 00
Chic., Indianpa. & Louisville Ry. Refunding Mtge	1947	5	31,725 00
Chic. Mil. & St. P. R.R., S. Minn. Div., 1st Mtge	1910	6	20,835 00
Chic. Mil. & St. P. R.R., S. Minn. Div., 1st Mtge	1910	6	7,812 50
Chic., Mil. & St. Paul R. R. & Chic. & Pac. Div.	1910	6	214,500 00
Chic., Rock Island & Pac. R. R. Genl. Mtge Gd.	1988	4	470,250 00
Chic., Rock I. & Pac. R. R. 1st & Refunding Gd	1934	4	240,025 00
Chic., St. Louis & New Orleans R.R. Con. Gold	1951	5	750,000 00
Chic., St. L. & New Orleans R.R. Con. Gd. (Reg.)	1951	5	157,380 00
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg R. R. Gold	1932	5	80,080 00
Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha R. R. Con. Mtge.	1930	6	225,610 00
Chic., St. P. & Minneapolis R.R. 1st Mtge Gold	1948	6	10,440 00
Cin., Dayton & Ironton R. R. 1st Mortgage	1941	5	100,050 00
Cin., Ind., St. L. & Chic. R. R. 1st Mtge Gold	1936	4	205,000 00
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. R.R. 1st Mtge Gold (Reg.)	1936	4	190,950 00
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R. Genl. Mtge. Gd.	1993	4	555,500 00
Cleve., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R.R., St. L. Division	1990	4	168,500 00
Cleveland, Columbus, Cin. & Indianapolis R. R.	1914	7	9,840 00
Cleve., Col., Cin. & Ind. R.R. General Con. Mtge	1934	6	78,800 00
Columbus and Toledo R. R. 1st Mortgage	1965	7	22,330 00
Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company	1951	4½	490,000 00
Consolidated Traction Company, N. J.	1933	5	541,250 00
Detroit, G'd Rap. & West. R.R. 1st Con. Mtge.	1946	4	141,000 00
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia Ry. Con. Mtge. Gold.	1956	5	496,100 00
East Tenn., Va. & Georgia Ry. Div. Mtge. Gold.	1930	5	52,440 00
Elizabeth, Plainfield & Central Jersey St. Ry.	1950	5	97,000 00
Erie Ry. Consolidated Mortgage Gold	1920	7	243,880 00
Essex Passenger Ry. Consolidated Mortgage	1905	6	11,110 00
Evans. & Terre Haute R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. Gold	1921	6	123,000 00
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Con. Mortgage	1939	5	224,080 00
Fremont, Elkhorn and Missouri Valley R. R.	1923	6	184,705 00
Indianapolis Belt R. R. and Stock Yard Co. Con.	1941	6	252,000 00
International and Great Northern R. R.	1919	6	220,000 00
Jefferson R. R. 1st Mortgage Gold	1909	5	107,540 00
Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Street Ry.	1949	4	76,000 00
K. C., Ft. Scott & Mem. R. R. Refund'g Mtge.	1936	4	1,212,450 00
K. C., Mem. & Birmingham R. R. Gold Mtge.	1914	4	200,000 00
Lehigh Valley Ry. of N. Y. 1st Mtge. Gold	1940	4½	133,762 50
Lehigh Valley Terminal Ry. 1st Mtge. Gold	1941	5	12,828 75
Long Island City and Flushing R. R. 1st Mtge.	1911	6	105,000 00
Long Island R. R. Consolidated Gold	1931	5	94,670 00
Long Island R. R. Consolidated Gold	1931	4	161,200 00
Louisville & Nash. & R. R. Mortg. Coll. Tr.	1952	4	141,000 00
Louisville, N. A. & Chic. R. R. & Indiana.	1941	6	105,806 25
Louisville, New Albany and Chic. R.R. 1st Mtge.	1910	6	180,585 00
Midland Ry. Co. of New Jersey 1st Mtge.	1910	6	204,940 00
Milwaukee and Northern R. R. 1st Mtge.	1910	6	172,000 00
Minneapolis and St. L. R. R., Iowa Extension	1909	7	2,220 00
Minneapolis Union Ry. 1st Mtge. Gold	1922	5	11,225 00
Minneapolis Union Ry. 1st Mtge. Gold	1922	6	50,250 00
Mo. Pacific Ry. 1st Consolidated Mtge. Gold	1920	6	174,460 00
Montana Central R. R. 1st Mtge. Gold	1937	5	45,425 00
Morgans Louis'a & Tex. R. R. & S. S. 1st Mtge.	1918	7	498,575 00
Morgans Louis'a & Tex. R. R. & S. S. 1st Mtge.	1920	6	42,550 00
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis Ry. Con. Mtge.	1928	5	85,100 00
Nashville, Chat. and St. Louis Ry. 1st Mtge.	1913	7	101,000 00
Newark Passenger Ry. 1st Mortgage	1930	5	274,740 00
New York, Lacka. & Western R.R. Construction	1923	5	133,800 00
N. Y., Lacka. & Western R. R. Term. Imp.	1923	4	37,750 00
N. Y., L. E. & W. R. R. 1st Con. Mtge. Funded	1920	7	39,500 00
Norfolk & Western R. R. Gen Mortgage	1931	6	101,080 00
Norfolk & Western R. R. Imp. and Extension	1934	6	240,720 00
North Hudson County Ry., N. J.	1914	6	11,600 00
North Jersey Street Ry. Co.	1948	4	235,200 25
Oswego & Rome R. R. 2d Mortgage Gold	1913	5	108,500 00
Pacific Railroad of Missouri Extended Gold	1938	4	100,080 00
Pere Marquette R. R. Consolidated Gold	1951	4	2,585,600 00
Philadelphia & Reading R. R. Con. Mtge. Gold	1911	7	89,200 00
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R. R. Mtg., Series A.	1940	4½	556,760 00
Pitts., Cin., Chic. & St. L. R. R. Mtg., Series B.	1942	4½	293,172 50
Pittsburg, Cin., Chicago & St. L. R.R. Series F.	1953	4½	$438,880 00
Pittsburg, Cleveland & Toledo R.R. 1st Mtge.	1922	6	12,150 00
Plainfield Street Railway Co.	1922	5	8,000 00
Rapid Transit Street Ry. Co. of Newark, N. J.	1921	5	353,340 00
Reading Co. and P. & R. Coal & Iron Co. Gold	1997	4	280,800 00
Rio Grande Western Ry. 1st Mortgage	1939	4	191,100 00
Simbskey, Mansfield & Newark R.R. 1st Mtge.	1909	7	33,450 00
Second Avenue R.R. of New York Con.	1948	5	111,500 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Genl. Mtge.	1931	5	15,925 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Genl. Mtge.	1931	6	184,150 00
St. Louis & San Francisco R.R. Ref. Mtge. Gold	1951	4	522,500 00
St. Louis, Iron Mtn. & Southern R.R. Genl. Con.	1931	5	1,035,670 00
St. Paul & Duluth R.R., 2d Mortgage	1917	5	255,340 00
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R.	1923	6	424,350 00
St. Paul and Northern Pacific R. R. (Registered)	1923	6	81,750 00
St. Paul and Sioux City R.R., 1st Mortgage	1919	6	27,990 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba R.R. Con. Mtge.	1933	6	282,212 50
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R.R. Con. Mtge. (Reg.)	1933	6	2,650 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R.R. Dakota Extension	1910	6	238,650 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R.R. Mont. Ext. 1st Mtge.	1937	4	10,350 00
St. Paul, Minneapolis & Man. R.R. 1st Mtge.	1933	4½	420,000 00
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. R.R. 2d Mtge. (now 1st Gd.)	1909	6	105,120 00
Terre Haute & Indianapolis R.R. Con. Mtge.	1925	5	25,598 75
Texas & New Orleans R.R. 1st Mtge.	1905	7	107,500 00
Toledo, Wal. Val. & Ohio R. R. Series A	1931	4½	55,335 00
Toledo, Wal. Val. & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtge. Series B	1933	4½	3,225 00
Toledo, Wal. Val. & Ohio R.R. 1st Mtge. Series C	1942	4	200,025 00
Trenton, N. J., Street Ry. Consolidated Mtge	1938	5	123,960 00
Trenton, N. J., Passenger Ry. Con. Mtge	1931	6	21,960 00
Union & Logansport R.R. 1st Mtge.	1895	7	17,510 00
Union Pacific First R.R. & Land Grant	1947	4	157,500 00
Union Pacific 1st Mtge. R.R. & Land Gr. (Reg.)	1947	4	161,975 00
Virginia Midland Ry. 1st Mtge. Series B	1911	6	44,400 00
Virginia Midland Ry., Series C	1916	6	200,250 00
Western New York & Penn. R.R. 1st Mtge	1937	5	501,025 00
West Jersey & Sea Shore R.R. 1st Con. Mtge.	1936	3½	240,000 00
West Shore R.R.	2361	4	64,800 00
Wisconsin Central Ry. 1st Series Con. Mtge.	1949	5	30,760 37
			$37,928,167 87

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Newark, N. J.

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WHOLE WORLD OF **SPORTS** COVERED FOR THE **BOSTON AMERICAN** BY ITS CORPS OF **EXPERTS**

CARTOONIST TAD IS RAIDED AGAIN AT A FIGHT IN PRIVATE AND THIS IS HOW HE FEELS ABOUT IT

OH I'M JUST RIPE FOR A GOOD FIGHT
I PAID $ BUT ITS WORTH 2-0
SURE! THING YOU KNOW
DO YA THINK I'D BE YELL RAID IT?
OH— NO WE HAVE THE COPS FIXED THIS TIME
THIS I GOIN' TO BE A GREAT GO
BEST YA EVER SAW!
SURE-IT MIGHT LAST FOR ROUNDS
WELL I MIGHT AS WELL STAY AS THEM.
GET YER GUN HY IT'S BURGLARS
SO WEST YOUNG MAN GO WEST
WHERE'S THE SUBWAY?
GIVE US A BOOST
BY GOSH IF I LAND THIS I'LL HAVE SEROME'S JOB
THE QUESTION OF THE HOUR WAS WHERE WOULD WE GET THERE?
THIS IS THE MUTT THAT QUEERED THE SHOW.
TO HELP THINGS ALONG A BIG PURP CHASED US AFTER WE GOT OUT OF THE BARN.
AD. IN THE EVENING LINE
RINGSIDE SCENE JUST BEFORE THE LOOKOUT YELLED COPS.
THE NEW YORK SPORTS NIGHTMARE

BAN JOHNSON HERE; GREEN BACK, TOO

With the arrival in town today of President B. B. Johnson of the American League and Treasurer Carl Green of the Boston American League Club things took on a very subdued appearance at baseball headquarters on the Old South Building. Mr Green opened his desk, which had been closed ever since he went away on his vacation early in December, and plunged at once into the business that had accumulated during his absence. Mr. Johnson's visit to Boston has little baseball significance as he is here principally to pay a social visit to President Taylor of the Champs.

All to the Merry.

Mr. Johnson expects results here a few days. Things are in such shape in the American League that the season will open the 19th. His next important work will be in connection with the schedule meeting, which will be called for about February 25 in New York. At that time the schedule will be adopted, as Mr. Johnson will have arranged the document on the train agreed upon with President Pulliam of the National League.

Mr. Johnson came over from Washington, whether he had gone from Chicago last week, to fall over a physician looking to the sale of that club. Several offers were received, but they were from outside parties, and as Mr. Johnson wishes the club to be controlled by Washington people he would not entertain the offer from outside sources.

Everything is moving smoothly in Washington," said Mr. Johnson. "And the club will be turned over to local capitalists within a few days. The league is in a good position there. I can either sell the club to outside parties, or to Washington men, or run the club as it did last year. When the time comes I think it will be agreed that it will be the right one.

"Some untair stories were sent out from Cincinnati during the meeting of the national commission and several newspapers put me in the role of favoring a reduction of salaries all around. This is not so. There will be no reduction in salaries in the American League this season. Of course, some men who have not been earning the money they got last year may be reduced a bit, but other salaries will be increased and the average per man will be the total salary list of the American League will be as high as it was in other times.

Detroit Lost Money.

"I did say that the Detroit club last season lost money. Mr. Yawkey, who owns the club, can stand it. As a matter of fact he made a little money during last season. Detroit had a big salary list last year in addition. It is hardly to be expected that a city like Detroit can spend as much for players and salaries as Boston or New York.

"I am sorry Garry Herrmann made that remark about Jack Taylor being a crook. We now find two big National League men—Herrmann and Dr. Hart calling one of their own players a downright criminal. I guess Taylor will be playing in the National League the same as would his son.

Treasurer Green said he had a fine time on his vacation, but was glad to get back in harness again. He met Secretary Root in Washington last Thursday and on Saturday they were joined by President Taylor of the Boston Club and the three came over to Boston last night.

BRIGGS SLATED TO MEET PETER SULLIVAN TO-NIGHT

There will be plenty doing in the boxing line this week, with numerous shows being held all over New England and several important matches in different parts. Lowally some good things are in store for the ring followers and some great sport is promised in every direction.

To-night all eyes will centre on the mill between Jimmy Briggs and Peter Sullivan of Fall River at New England, as it is up to the Chelsea boy to reverse the decision that Sullivan holds over him. Briggs has waited some time for this chance to get back at his foe, as the defeat was a blot on his reputation, even if Sullivan had many pounds advantage when they last came together. There will be a different referee in the ropes and his decision will quiet all murmurs as to who is really the better boy. At Portland little Al Delmont of Medford faces "Fighting" Eddie Davis again.

What many claim will decide somewhat the question of the champion featherweight will be settled at Philadelphia on Wednesday, when Tommy Murphy and Abe Attell clash. The bout being of short duration attracts some wags of the latter, but the followers will give a pretty good idea of their qualities by comparison. Attell calls himself the champion of the West and is a short ender, and for that reason should be the factor in the brief argument with Murphy. On the other hand, Murphy's skill is not to be underestimated, as he has proved to be able to hold his own at the top of his class.

On the same night Jimmy Gardner of Lowell is dated to meet Jimmy Kelly of Brockton at Butte, Montana. This should be a cakewalk for our Jimmy, and is only a step for greater honors in the future.

A similar attraction is rightfully labeled at the Douglas A. C. over in Chelsea on Friday, with such topliners as Kid Goodman and Artie Simms of Akron, Ohio, in the main role. The "Kid" has a great following now since his victory over Chester Goodwin, and to his admirers in this burg looks unbeatable, but in Simms he meets a boy of his own forcible type who will make him prove conclusively that he is the king of the 130-pound division. The pace will be something terrific, judging from the aggressive style of both, and as straight Queensberry rules will prevail they can rough it to their hearts' content.

Owing to the illness of Dave Holly, who was to have fought Sam Laughton of Cambridge, at Salem, to-morrow night, the meeting has been declared off. The Apollo A. C. is now trying to arrange a bout between Buffalo Sunflower and Flash Evans for January 31.

* * *

The Young Men's Social and Athletic Club, of Brockton, will hold a show Thursday night, which promises to be one of those burlesque affairs seldom witnessed nowadays. Monk the Newsboy will clash with Al Delmont for ten rounds, for the "profiles." Tommy Quilty will box Billy Cosa eight rounds, and Young Freeman will swap counters with Tom Mills.

Sandy Ferguson has an easy proposition on Wednesday night, when he crosses mits with Jim McCormick at Hot Springs, Ark.

* * *

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Henry Mellody hopes to win over Tommy Sullivan before the West End A. C., of Lawrence, Friday night.

Instead of holding the bouts in the hall to which they were held last year, the New England Association of the A. A. U. will have all the bouts take place in Grand Hall, Mechanics' building, March 6.

JIMMY WALSH READY.

Eddie Kevlin says for Jimmy Walsh that he will not sidestep a match with Jimmy O'Brien if the latter really means business, and that he will quickly cover a large forfeit if one is put up. He stipulates one condition, and that is that the match must be made at the lightweight limit of 133 pounds ringside. He questions the ability of the South Boston boy to make the proper weight.

Principal Bouts Carded This Week

MONDAY.

Jimmy Briggs vs. Pete Sullivan, New Bedford.
Young Sullivan vs. Kid Brady, Dover.
Eddie Fitzgerald vs. Tommy Mowatt, Indian Orchard.
Dave Moran vs. Digger Stanley, London, Eng.

TUESDAY.

Packanosas vs. Jack Donnelly, and Kid Lavoie vs. J. Doyle, Ware.
Young Donahue vs. Matty Baldwin, T. Saunders vs. H. Edles, and Custer Dow vs. Young Schneider, Whitsonsett A. C., Lynn.

WEDNESDAY.

Abe Attell vs. Tommy Murphy, Philadelphia.
Jamie Gardner vs. Jimmy Kelly, Brockton.
Sandy Ferguson vs. Jim McCormick, Hot Springs.
Jimmy Gardner vs. Jimmy Kelly, Brockton.
Dick Fitzpatrick vs. J. Robinson, Lansing.
Al Delmont vs. Monk, the Newsboy.
T. Quilty vs. Billy Cosa, and Al Peppino vs. Polo Mills, Brockton.

FRIDAY.

Joe Bernstein vs. Kid Herrmann, Hot Springs.
Kid Goodman vs. Artie Simms, Douglas A. C., Chelsea.
Henry Mellody vs. Tommy Sullivan, Lawrence.

SATURDAY.

Willie Fitzgerald vs. Willie Lewis, Philadelphia.
Mike Hollywood vs. Harry Decker, at Philadelphia.

JIMMY BRITT SAYS NELSON HAS GOT PLENTY OF NERVE

BY W. W. NAUGHTON.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 23.—With the Ralston anti-mashing, anti-prize fighting shadow athwart the nightlife scene, the San Francisco promoters of boxing contests are thinl about unfolding their plans for the future.

The fighters themselves are scarcely so circumspect. The air is vibrant with challenges, and still holds the centre of the stage. The foremost men of this class are here in San Francisco, and others almost equally prominent are expected. They may not all come to the big scrap, but we will refer to them as such for courtesy's sake. Those on hand at present are Gans, Nelson, "Young Corbett" and Britt.

Of the four Britt is very much of a mark for the other three. Gans is bearing up bravely. Nelson has posted $5,000, of which amount he will forfeit $1,000 if he does not stop Britt in twelve rounds. The balance he is content to let go as a wager that he will be returned winner if Britt agrees to meet him in a twenty-round match.

Young Corbett announces that he is willing to box Britt for a side bet of $5,000 and allow the winner to take down all the gate receipts. Britt, who is here with Gans, has not flaunted his bank-roll, but he says he will be prepared to bet dollar for dollar if Jimmy will only sign on with Gans at a couple pounds advance on the former weight notch.

Two Sides to Britt.

To all of this Britt replied:

"Really this is a bad time to be indulging in talk of an inflammatory character. I think that any boxer who has the good of the game at heart should try to harness his impulses until the Legislature has passed upon the Ralston bill."

To anyone not knowing young Mr. Britt this little speech would suggest extreme orbaneness. But scratch the native son and you will find a native scrapper like the rest. Some one managed to bring a pin point in contact with his cuticle a day or two ago and he loosened up thoroughly.

"I think Battling Nelson has his full complement of gall," said Britt. "I defeated him and I also beat Young Corbett. There was never any question as to either man's condition. Now it appears that what most people consider Young Corbett's wins in no shape at all when boiled down, away with him. But I am matched again, I understand, and Corbett is making a determined effort to put himself in good condition.

"I don't know how the world that he is Corbett's master when Corbett is in shape. Nelson is now the world that he is clamoring for a return date with me. Nelson is no more to me than any other man I have defeated, and I don't believe in doing more than to put up a good fight. There is new material in sight."

Hereford, who is here with a view to securing a match for Gans, has not yet signed with Nelson, and he has been conferring with Joe Gans, the latter will be confronted with rather a dismal outlook.

Gans came to the city from Baltimore under the impression that he was to fight Gardner this month before the San Francisco Club. Gardner, as all sportdom knows, has declined to entertain the last moment and refused to leave Denver. Gans is willing to box anybody, just at present there doesn't seem to be much of an opening for a match. It is here that Gardner and Gans at 136 pounds would put on a highly interesting go, but some disappointment has been caused by Gardner's failure to toe the mark.

WILL COACH OUT WEST

Local oarsmen will be pleased to learn of Dan J. Murphy's good luck in securing the position of coach of the leading rowing club of Portland, which position he will accept directly.

ENGLISH HIGH LOSES CHAMP

Because the English High seven played a man who had not been in the school three months, Headmaster Caser of the school forfeited the championship of the Interscholastic Ice Hockey League to Melrose.

BUYS FAMOUS BULL TERRIERS

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Jan. 23.—For the kennel exhibitions in New York and Boston, Frank Dole of this city, proprietor of the Edgewood Kennel, has purchased two of the best known bull terriers in England, Milleuse Biddy and Jerry Chamberlain.

'BULLS' BREAK UP A PRIVATE FIGHT

BY TAD.

By Boston American Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Jan. 23.—They folded their tents like the Arabs, and silently stole away.

Jack Dorman and Jack Burns, two of our most promising lightweights, were to have met in a private fight last night for a side bet of $250, but the police were stirred up somehow or other and before the men entered the ring the ball was cleared and the go declared off.

About 200 sports met in a saloon out in the Harlem district about 8 o'clock to get the location of the house where the go was to be pulled off, and at about 9 they were told. And two by two they slowly wended their way over the hill to the old stable which has been fixed up for the season.

Soaped Windows For Secrecy.

On the second floor, which was the top floor, a ring had been built and the windows were covered with soap so that those outside would be none the wiser, and benches, chairs and boxes were the best that was offered the sports, who were separated from $5 apiece for tickets, but then the go was pulled as the "cards" and all were more than satisfied.

Burns has a reputation of beating Jimmy Gardner at one time and Dorman is the lanky boy who has been whaling right along of late. The fight would be a corker, and when the big side bet would be worth going far to see.

"Police Wise? Not Much."

It was a long walk, as usual, and by the time we reached the shack all were in a large humor to see some real fun, so the "profiles" Tommy Quilty will box Billy Cosa eight rounds, and Young Freeman will swap counters with Polo Mills.

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* * *

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SMALL TALK FOR BASEBALL FANS

Cottontop Turner is the only one of the seven Cleveland recruits of a year ago who is still with the team. Terry will be there for a long time to come, he accidents.

* * *

Magnate Watkins, of the Minneapolis Club of the American Association, is hogging players for this year's club.

He has purchased the release of Schauwecker of Detroit, an infielder, who led the Three I League in batting last year, and was drafted by Detroit after the close of the season.

He has also closed a contract with Harry Kunkle, a .309 hitting catcher of the Southern League.

* * *

Frank DeHass Robison, president of the St. Louis Cardinals, says: "The three National League clubs that made money last year were New York, Chicago and Cincinnati. Mr. Dreyfuss made nothing in Pittsburg. I have it on good form. And it is a certainty that St. Louis, Brooklyn, Boston and Philadelphia had no profit, as every one of the infield positions.

Lynch doesn't drink, smoke or chew and is one of the most popular athletes in Cambridge, owing to his good habits, his modesty and genial nature.

* * *

Catcher Billy Sullivan of the White Sox is engaged at the Chicago stock yards learning the commercial end of the business with a view to becoming an expert in shipping dressed beef, using the same method as in shooting the ball to second base.

* * *

"It might be well to say," says Clarke Griffith, without treading on anybody's toes, that at the beginning of the campaign, I planned refuses to sign, our infield will show up with Anderson on first, Williams, second, Elberfeld, short, and Wid Conroy on third. New infields have much on this quartet when it comes to getting together.

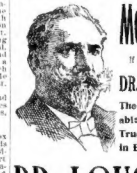
* * *

Catcher Doolin, of the Phillies, refutes the report of his marriage recently from Cincinnati. Here is how he denies "the soft impeachment":

"KANSAS CITY, Kas., Jan. 19.—I see by the papers that I'm married again. That's the second time within a year, by a singular coincidence, and last year. This time I'm supposed to be married to Miss Lucy Autry named as the new Mrs. Doolin. I have met her but twice in my life, and both times she was with her husband, so I'm sure she will be surprised, but as soon as I get back to the wilds of Kansas, I'll see me and have a few words to say. Then I'll resume my travels. Just now we are having a dandy snow blizzard. Yours as Hetty Green, Tellit does as long as she gives a dollar to any fellow in need or any other girl. A happy New Year from your friend, CHAS. S. DOOLIN."

* * *

The regular season in New York will open on the Polo Grounds on April 14, and a few days later at American League Park. The new park bonds will go through in connection day plans, while the Americans have a new ball park in view. As usual both clubs will be at home on Labor Day. By arranging many double-headers it is hoped to close the season in Boston by October 5, thus providing as much time as possible for a world's series.



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The Most Reliable and Only True Specialist in Boston.

DR. LOUGEST

Cures Varicocele, Hydrocele and Stricture without an operation, and stops unnatural discharges within three days

Lost Manhood, seminal weakness, errors of youth, nervousness, nervous debility, pimples, and blood diseases, kidney, bladder, rectal and prostatic troubles, varicocele and impotency, rheumatic pains, discharges, stricture, gleet, piles, fistula, etc., positively cured by an original and never-failing treatment. Consultation, advice, lectures, urine analysis, varicocele and diseases of the kidneys, bladder and rectum, also blood tests, free. Call during business hours if possible at this office and save time without the cost of mercury or hindrance from business.

Consultation Free

either by mail or at Dr. Lougest's office, also a free examination, if needed, with the X-Ray light. Remember Dr. Lougest's Specialties and Dr. Lougest's Discases and Weaknesses of Men. It is the only recognized authority upon diseases and weaknesses of men.

Hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays included. Remember the number, 313 Columbus ave.

I am the only specialist in Boston who furnishes medicines free to patients.

313 DR. LOUGEST COLUMBUS AVENUE, BOSTON, MASS. Near Back Bay Station.

CHELSEA'S NEW CLUB'S CARD

The Winnisimmet Club, of Chelsea, whose clubhouse is almost opposite that of the Douglas A. C., will have its opening Wednesday, to-morrow night, when Marty Baldwin, of Charlestown, will hook up with Young Donohue, of Roxbury. The pair are but rivals, and have hundreds of admirers who will flock over to the new Chelsea fighting centre to see them perform. Besides this bout, there will be a good preliminary between Young Schindler and Custer Dow for six rounds.

The main bout is carded to go fifteen rounds.

VINCENT CLUB PICKS 'ALICE IN WONDERLAND'

Club Will Give Play by Mabel Daniels and Rebecca Lane Hooper.

HAD EIGHT MANUSCRIPTS

The committee of the Vincent Club, having charge in the annual play, have decided, after trying out eight manuscripts, that they will present "Alice in Wonderland, Continued." The music is by Miss Mabel Daniels of Brookline, who was recently made a member of the club, and the book is by Miss Rebecca Lane Hooper of Brooklyn, N. Y. Miss Hooper is well known in Boston and her many friends will be glad to know that the Vincent Club have decided upon her work.

The committee had much difficulty in picking out the play, for all eight manuscripts had much artistic merit and were good but "Alice in Wonderland, Continued," was conceded to be the best for the production.

The plans have not been fully assigned, but will be in the most competent hands, as the Vincent Club theatricals are always actively and from an amateur standpoint are considered almost perfect.

* * *

To-night smart folk will congregate in Brattle Hall, Cambridge, for the subscription dance for the Cambridge Hospital. The dance is to be from 9 until 1 and there is to be a short cotillon before the supper at midnight. The cotillon is to be led by Lawrence G. Brooks, Charles Ehbermann, Jr., F. B. Olney, Arthur Dewkwater, Ralph N. Baldwin and Joseph De Rosetti. Mrs. Charles Almy, Mrs. Woodward Emery, Mrs. Joseph H. Russell, Mrs. William Thaxter Piper and Mrs. Samuel D. Warren are the patronesses who will receive.

* * *

All the seats for "The Filibuster," the Bank Officers' Association's annual production, that were not disposed of at the auction sale during the past week are to be placed on public sale Monday morning, January 30, at the Tremont Theatre. The auction sale netted more than previous years, but there are still excellent seats left.

* * *

A large event, for which cards have just been issued, is the reception and dance that Mrs. William Atherton of Commonwealth avenue is giving on Tuesday evening, January 31, in honor of her daughter, Miss May Atherton and her niece, Miss Mary Dwight.

* * *

Another affair of the late Winter season for which cards have not been issued, although the hostess, Mrs. H. P. Quincy, has made the announcement, is the dance that she is to give for her daughters, Miss Dorothy and Miss Elizabeth Quincy. The date is February 17, and the affair is to be given in the large ballroom at the Somerset. Some 400 invitations are to be issued. The Misses Quincy are prominently identified with the doings of the younger set in Boston. They are both members of the Vincent Club.

* * *

The wedding of Miss Marion Bonner Little and William Merrill Pattle of Summer street, Dorchester, is to take place at the Little residence in New York on Thursday evening, February 2. The prospective bridegroom is the son of Edward Pattle of Dorchester, and Miss Little is the daughter of Dr. and Mrs. James Read Little of West Seventieth street, New York. She is well known in Boston. The couple will be in Boston soon and will be at home to their friends after April 1.

* * *

Mrs. John N. Matthews of Baltimore is with her daughter, Mrs. E. Rae Thanaw, at her home, No. 270 Commonwealth avenue, where she will remain for the greater part of the Winter.

* * *

Starr Pierce, who acted as usher at the wedding of Miss Laura Smith and Charles H. Mackey, which took place in Philadelphia Saturday, is to remain over for a week, as he has accepted a number of invitations to affairs in the Quaker city.

'BOBBY' BURNS ANNIVERSARY

A Robert Burns anniversary celebration will be held in Mechanics' Hall next Wednesday evening, January 25. Just 146 years ago "Bobby" Burns was born in a cottage near "Alloway's auld haunted kirk," in the shire of Ayr on the banks of the Doon.

The celebration is to be given under the auspices of the Caledonia Club of Boston, as a compliment to the Caledonia Club, Houghton & Dutton have a Scotch display in one of their windows on the Tremont street side, and for a long time it has stands in front of the window to look at an enormous case four and a half feet long so memorialized "Highland Mary" and "Jean." This case covered by a plate glass.

American and Scotch flags form the background of the Burns memorial window. Five figures in full Scotch costume are grouped about the first case.

The two famous pictures representing the "Red, Red, Line" and the charge of the Forty-Second Regiment at Ayrshire are shown. A picture of Burns's statue at Kilmarnock stands near a reclining statue of pearl vase of Corinthian design that attracts a great deal of attention. It is studded with brilliants, lapis lazuli and rare mosaics. It required two and one half years to make this vase and it is valued at $10,000.

YELLOW FEVER RIFE IN PANAMA

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23.—A serious yellow fever epidemic threatens the Isthmus of Panama. Government officials do not deny the disease exists, though they state there are only a few scattered cases. The Canal Commission's failure to provide funds for precautions is said to be responsible for the outbreak.

KAMIMURA REJOINS FLEET

TOKIO, Jan. 23.—Vice-Admiral Kamimura left to-day to rejoin his fleet. It was recently announced that the Russian Vladivostok squadron was believed to have been repaired, and it was thought it might come out at any moment.

The Navy Department is strenuously preparing for the second stage of the war.

AMERICAN'S GAS FIGHT, SAYS TRUST'S COUNSEL

Attorney Morse, in Hearing for 80-Cent Rate, Attacks Monster Petition.

Continued from First Page.

CAN, but that some of the signatures had been omitted and that some signers had declared that their names were secured by mistake.

After explaining that the gas companies embraced in the consolidation had depended, and must depend largely on the output of the New England Gas and Coke Company, in which gas is sold by the 1,000 feet, Mr. Morse declared that no plant of the company could be dispensed with in the future.

"Mr. Richards, the present President, if let alone, will give the public the best service it has ever had," he said.

The average dividend by the six big companies of the consolidation has been only 7.8 per cent and this basis has ruled in the past that that is not excessive. Only two years ago the consolidated paid 8 per cent dividend in the Cambridge Gas Light Company.

Mr. Morse closed his opening by declaring that the gas investment in the bonds and stocks of the men who reformed and perfected local transportation, and it gives a chance to those who put by the pennies.

John H. Jackson, employed in the office of the gas companies, was the first witness called and said he had examined a list of 405 Dividend Checks found that some had been unauthorized.

Cross-Examined by Auerbach.

Mr. Morse then produced some affidavits from regular signers of petitions which contained denials.

On cross examination by Mr. Auerbach, Mr. Jackson was forced to admit that 8 the percentage of genuine signatures contained throughout the great petition of the BOSTON AMERICAN was 90 per cent, or over 25,000 individuals had petitioned for reduction of rates.

Witness admitted further that in making up his percentages he counted all but one name in a family of consumers.

In reply to General Schaff of the commission witness admitted that his salary since the consolidation was 10 per cent as it was under the Addicks management.

To Mr. Auerbach he said that up to date he has received no more money or handling accounts for his companies than he did for eight.

Examined by Mr. Rockemann, Mr. Jackson admitted that there are a number of cases in Boston where the name of a landlord alone will appear on the books of the companies and really represent a number of unknown consumers.

He also admitted to Mr. Auerbach that fifty consumers of gas in a hotel would not be considered customers of the gas companies because there would be only one meter.

Robert J. Grant, auditor of the consolidated Company, was the second witness called by Mr. Morse.

General Schaff Asks Questions.

Auditor Grant first produced a summary of gas made, purchased, sold and unaccounted for, by the component companies.

This, General Schaff pointed out, was in correct, as it gave erroneous unused figures which were absent from the report itself.

Then Counsel Auerbach gave the witness a hard two minutes by pointing out that in one set of figures on gas sold and in holders for any year he was about 600,000,000 feet out of the way.

Mr. Grant read next from a combined statement of the receipts and expenses of the eight companies.

These tabulations showed that with the year ending June 30, 1904, the net earnings after expenses from the sale of gas were $1,062,266.28, and that their total net earnings from the gas were $1,146,262.80.

General Schaff wanted to know why Mr. Grant, in making up this table, had not sold anything of the 1,000,000,000 which go to the Bay State Company.

Witness replied and to the present table he had omitted these figures because he was treating the eight companies as one.

Examined by Mr. Rockemann, Mr. Grant had allowed 5 per cent. for depreciation for the gas mains and 3 per cent for the electrics.

He had figured from Professor Bemis' list, but I understand that the President in the mouthpiece of the road whenever he speaks."

And in every audible tilter Mr. Grant began to qualify the professor's figures, when Mr. Morse objected.

"Well," said Mr. Morse, "Mr. Grant may know as much about gas as Professor Bemis."

The case demonstrated up to date, observed Corporation Counsel Rabkin.

The hearing adjourned at 12:30 to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

MASS MEETING IN DORCHESTER TO DISCUSS GAS

A public meeting under direction of the Harvard Improvement Association of Dorchester will be held in Harvard Temple Hall, Glenway street, Dorchester, to consider the gas question. Women are invited.

"Price, Capitalization and Municipal Ownership" will be the particular subjects of consideration to be discussed, and a copy of the report of "The Gas Question in All Its Features."

The call issued by the Association says: "This is a very important subject to all our citizens, and a good attendance is especially desired."

President W. D. McKissick, president of the association, will be in the chair. Speakers will be Thomas F. Doherty, Representative John A. Sullivan, Asa Wentworth and Alphens Sanford. The meeting will be called to order at 8 o'clock.

WILL FAVOR HEARST BILL

Government Ownership Measure Has Strong Support in Congress.

LOBBY WILL OPPOSE IT

Special to the Boston American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The Hearst bill, which seeks to have Congress legislate the Panama railroad and its steamship connections on the Atlantic and Pacific into a governmental owned and equipped railway and steamship system, will have an important effect on the deliberations of the Panama railroad directorate, which is now considering as to the disposition of the steamers owned by the railroad companies.

Unless thwarted by governmental influence, it is the belief here, the majority of the directors will adopt their pending resolution for the building and chartering of more ships for the business of the railroad, which, it is known, will increase measurably within the next year.

Thus the directors of the great enterprise themselves are on record as favoring the Hearst bill in the respect of an extension of the steamship business, and it is all probability they will succeed if Secretary of War Taft and other canal influences do not postpone or possibly defeat the plan to enlarge the shipping facilities of this government.

The Hearst Bill is received with satisfaction in important congressional and public quarters, in a few days will be the subject of attack by the War Department, under and certainly by the railroad forces, such as J. J. Hill and the Pacific steamship companies generally, which now are trying to have the transport system of the United States abolished before they let it go and effected a regulation of trans-Pacific steamship rates.

Representative F. E. Shober, of New York, said to-day:

"The bill introduced by Mr. Hearst is in some respects the most important of this congress. The objects of the bill are justified by the great capabilities of the Panama railroad by the acquisition of the Panama railroad and its New York steamship connections. The argument is presented to the administration for a perfect test of government right of way and steamship ownership."

FREIGHT RATE HEARING'S END

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to-day decided to conclude its hearings on the bills giving the Commission full body supervision of freight rates on next Wednesday to take up the various measures pending before it in executive session on Thursday.

BANKER GAY'S HOME DAMAGED BY FIRE

The handsome residence of Banker Edward H. Gay, at No. 176 Beacon street, was slightly damaged by fire to-day. An overheated furnace caused the hot water boiler in the interior to explode, sending clouds of flame and steam through the basement. The damage amounted to about $200.

BODY OF UNKNOWN FOUND IN RIVER

LYNN, Jan. 23.—The police of this city have so far failed to learn the identity of the man found drowned in the Pines river by the crew of a Boston & Maine freight train. The body is that of a man about five feet six inches in height and weighing about 140 pounds. He was dressed in a suit of dark blue serge, with a double-breasted coat. In the pocket was a business card of a Lynn restaurant.

ONE BILLION NOW IN FORCE

The Prudential Has Paid to Policy Holders to Date Over $92,000,000.

INTERESTING STATISTICS

The annual statement of the Prudential shows that the company has enjoyed another year of exceptional prosperity. Over $312,000,000 of new insurance was issued and paid for during 1904, this amount being the largest in the history of the company, and one billion dollars of insurance is now in force upon its books. The company also paid to its policy holders during 1904 over $13,000,000, which makes the total payments to policy-holders up to date over $92,000,000.

The Prudential has always had the reputation of exceptionally liberal treatment of its policy holders. Every year the company pays hundreds of thousands of dollars in dividends, and as additions to policies, which were not stipulated in the contracts themselves.

When changes are made in the policy contracts which make for increased liberality to the insured, the Prudential has always made these concessions retroactive wherever practicable, so that holders of old policies may secure these benefits. Over $2,000,000 has been voluntarily distributed in this way to holders of old policies.

A particularly interesting statement is published this year, as it shows that the company has accumulated assets amounting to over $88,000,000, of which $13,000,000 is surplus over all liabilities. The liabilities are $75,000,000.

The character of the investments is plainly shown to be of the highest order of quality, and the margin of security on which they are based is ample. Progress and liberals is plainly shown, and should inspire every policy holder of the company with confidence in its conservative management.

The company will furnish any information concerning policies to those who write to the home office at Newark, N. J.

MARYLAND HERE FOR TRIAL TRIP

The new cruiser Maryland, sister-ship of the West Virginia, arrived here in lower Boston Harbor to-day after a stormy passage from Newport News. Her trial trip will be Wednesday over the Cape Ann course. Members of the crew say that the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry-dock Company has offered officers and men a bounty if they break the record of 22.43 knots an hour made by the Pennsylvania, built by the Cramps of Philadelphia.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR WIFE BEATERS

"Life imprisonment is not too severe a punishment for persistent wife beaters," said Rev. Charles A. Crane at Peck's Temple in a sermon on "The Whipping Post." "Let us turn out these wife beating brutes and with the fruit of their toil support their wives."

MAINE COUPLE WED IN BOSTON

Andrew W. Englund of Peak's Island and Miss Mildred E. Fisher, member of a prominent Portland, Me., family, were married by the Rev. Charles A. Crane of the People's Church. They deny that they eloped and say they came to Boston to avoid the reception that they would get at home.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE.

Rev. A. A. Berle, of Salem, speaks tonight before the Boston Literary and Historical Association in the Parker Memorial, Berkeley and Appleton streets. Subject: "American Idealism."

SAYS MORMON CHIEF IS GOD'S MOUTHPIECE

Senator Smoot Questioned by Committee Regarding Revelations and the Apostles.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senator Smoot to-day resumed the witness stand for the third day of his testimony before the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections. Among those present were Senator-elect George Sutherland, successor to Senator Kearns, and former Governor A. M. Thomas.

Attorney Taylor interrogated Mr. Smoot regarding the apostasy and excommunication of Apostle Moses Thatcher.

The witness said that Thatcher held that the church rule of "one counselor" for quorums to participate in matters without permission applied to all cases until the final, when it was interpreted as applying only to the higher and final officials, and he agreed to this.

"Are the apostles the mouthpiece of the Lord?" he was asked.

"They are spoken of by the Lord only, but I understand that the President is the mouthpiece of the Lord whenever he speaks."

"Do you 'obey' at the word 'Supreme' in connection with the presidency of the church and the twelve apostles?"

"I do not know what you mean by 'obey,' but I do not understand that the officials you mention are supreme."

The witness said that the differences with the Mormon church only differ in two respects, and never through the assertion of other priests, though they may receive revelations.

"We do not discuss political matters in the quorum of twelve," said Mr. Smoot in answer to Senator Overman.

11,000 VERMONT MASONS TRY TO AID MRS. ROGERS

Grand Master of Order Asks to See Governor Bell to Plead for Her Life.

Special to the Boston American.

WINDSOR, Vt., Jan. 23.—A strong movement to save Mrs. Mary Rogers from hanging has been inaugurated by Past Grand Master W. Scott Nay, of the Free and Accepted Masons, numbering 11,000 of the most influential men in Vermont. Chaplain Fuller of the Windsor jail has received the following letter from Mr. Nay:

"Dear Brother: Realizing the great wrong that will be done by the hanging of Mary Rogers, I have this day appealed to the Grand Master of our institution, Dr. Daly, who is not only my intimate friend, but my personal friend, to go to Governor Bell in behalf of our organization, whose motto is brotherly love, relief and truth, in behalf of Mrs. Rogers and try to avert this inhuman act on the part of the State of Vermont. We are entitled to a voice in the matter and in the name of 11,000 of the best men in Vermont, I believe our plea should be entitled to consideration. Governor Bell will be held in higher estimation by all the good people of Vermont if he listens to a plea for mercy. Let us pray that it may prevail. Sincerely yours,

"W. SCOTT NAY.

"Past Grand Master, Free and Accepted Masons, in the State of Vermont."

Chaplain Fuller administered communion to Mary Rogers yesterday in her cell and left her greatly strengthened in the hope that she may be reprieved. The Chaplain's text yesterday in his sermon to the prisoners was: "Say not in thine heart who shall ascend into Heaven or who shall descend into hell, but the word is nigh thee, that Christ had mercy on the sinner though he did not condemn the sin."

Since Mrs. Rogers wrote Governor Bell her last appeal for mercy and respite from the death penalty she has been desperately hopeful that she may escape the gallows. That hope she has voiced daily to Chaplain Fuller as he talks with her. Chaplain Fuller has written a last appeal for clemency for Mary Rogers to Governor Bell, but as yet has received no reply.

GOVERNOR BELL A MAN OF IRON DETERMINATION

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Jan. 23.—"A typical Vermont climate breeds a strong race," said Governor Charles J. Bell, of Vermont, and as he stood erect and with the physical symmetry of an athlete, despite his fifty-nine years, his epigram was an excellent description of himself.

Charles James Bell, this farmer governor of Vermont, who has decided the pitiable fate of Mary Rogers at his own grave decision, temperate and determined way, is a typical type of physical manhood. He stands a trifle over six inches in height, weighs 210 pounds, and has not an ounce of spare flesh upon him.

His appearance is that of a statesman of days long past. His strong and rugged features proclaim the man of conservative views and purposes. The long nose, the broad brow and powerful jaw indicate a man of absolutely inflexible will and granite determination as strong as the granite hills from which he sprung. His hair is white and close cropped. His carefully trimmed chin beard is also white.

The eyes alone reveal the gentle spirit that circumstance may call forth. Beneath shaggy eyebrows they gaze forth gravely, wisely, unflinchingly, but they can flash with glints of steel in them, as when the Governor expressed his scorn of the death threat and insulting letters that he has received demanding a reprieve for Mary Rogers.

F. P. EWING IS DISCHARGED BY CAMPBELL

Assistant Clerk of Superior Court Told His Services Are Not Wanted.

SAYS NO PLACE FOR HIM

Francis P. Ewing, assistant clerk of the Suffolk Superior Court, civil branch, received notice of his discharge to-day from Thomas E. Campbell, clerk.

Mr. Ewing was appointed clerk on the death of Clerk Wilkins. In the Democratic caucus Mr. Ewing was defeated for the nomination by Mr. Campbell. He has been in the clerk's office many years.

Clerk Campbell says that there is no place for Mr. Ewing now, as the one he formerly held was given another man when he was temporarily named to succeed Mr. Wilkins, and that there is no provision to pay salary to him as an extra assistant clerk.

MEMBER STRICKEN SENSELESS IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The proceedings of the House were interrupted at 12:20 to-day, when Representative Pearre, of Maryland, fell from his chair to the floor. The colleagues went hurriedly to his aid and he was carried, insensible, to the cloak room. By this time word was dispatched as an attack of epilepsy. He soon recovered.

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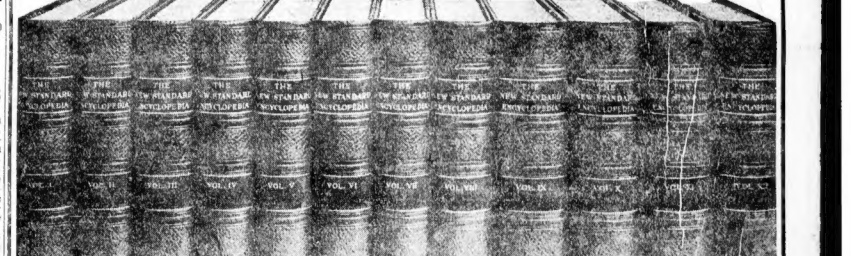

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HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

Boston American WOMAN'S Home Magazine

Should Women Go to the Tucker Trial?

Women at the Tucker trial, a snapshot by a Boston American photographer

THE question, "Should women attend the Tucker trial?" raised by a reader of the Woman's Page of the BOSTON AMERICAN, has excited widespread interest, and letters answering the question "yes" or "no" are arriving in every mail. Some of them are printed to-day.

The readers of the Woman's Page have strong opinions on the subject and express them frankly and vigorously.

WOMEN SHOULD STAY AT HOME.

Editor Woman's Page:

My opinion on the Tucker trial is this. I believe that women who have any respect for themselves or the Tucker family should stay in their own homes and mind their own business instead of going to see Charles L. Tucker. He is the main object they go to see. CONSTANT READER.

Boston.

COULD THE JUDGES BAR THE IDLE CURIOUS ONES?

Editor Woman's Page:

There is no phase of the Tucker-Page murder trial more distasteful, not to say disgusting, to me, and I believe to a true deity of normal, well behaved residents of Boston, than the throng of morbidly curious women who daily flock to the court room. Each day's account of the trial contains reference to these women. We are told that some of them, anxious to miss no word of the testimony or detail of the trial, actually sit throughout the day in the room, taking their lunch with them. Others struggle and fight to gain admittance until the corridors resemble the area around a remnant counter on bargain day.

Is it not within the power of the judges to exclude persons of this type? There are many young lawyers and students who derive benefit and knowledge from watching the intricate machinery of a capital trial. For these, even should they be women, there is no criticism. But I believe that the women who go to the Tucker trial to stare at the prisoner, to experience thrills over the gruesome exhibits, and to listen eagerly to evidence which should cause them to fidget in their seats — but does not—ought to be barred. Idle, morbid curiosity, itself a disease, is all that attracts them to the trial.

JOHN N. HUMES.

South Boston.

A STUDY OF HUMAN NATURE

Editor Woman's Page:

I cannot see why anyone should object to women attending the Tucker trial. One can best learn how to help others by learning to know and to understand human nature. At a number of the trial for this purpose and every motive are laid bare by the searching inquiry of the lawyers. Every witness is forced to reveal his or her real self, and the result is a revelation of interest and value. A woman is just as much entitled to the knowledge she can thus obtain as is a man. STUDENT.

Boston.

TIME COULD BE BETTER EMPLOYED

Editor Woman's Page:

I see no good reason for a woman attending the Tucker trial, unless she be professedly engaged in a study of social conditions or human nature and for some beneficial purpose. It seems to me that the woman who has the leisure to attend such a trial day after day could employ her time to better advantage, either for self-improvement or for the good of others. Unless one goes for some such purpose as I mentioned in the beginning, one goes from curiosity; and while none of us are free from the possession of some of that quality, we can at least abstain from its gratification.

Boston. MRS. A. E. T.

Seven Fears of Woman

By DOROTHY DIX

Fear No. 4

Husband may meet with Accident

Floods of Anxious Tears Shed by Women Who Fear Their Husbands Will Suffer Some Injury.

THE fourth fear from which women suffer is the continual apprehension that the men they love will get lost on the streets or run over by a milk wagon, or be the victim of some other unlooked accident. This fear is a mania with the entire sex, and enough anxious tears have been shed over husbands who were fifteen minutes late to dinner to have floated them safely home by water.

Women take this old metaphor about woman being man's guardian angel seriously, and the one thing no wife can ever understand is by what miracle her husband kept out of the poorhouse and the hospital before he had her to take charge of his pocketbook and his person. Poor thing! He doesn't know his own handkerchiefs or what dishes give him indigestion, and he hasn't got enough intelligence to change his shoes when he gets his feet damp! It makes her tremble to think of the dangers he ran before he had a wife to take care of him.

To a casual observer it would seem that a big, husky fellow, who had arrived at man's estate and had made his way in the world, was hardly a subject for anxiety, but he never looks that way to his wife if she loves him. It never even occurs to her that he is amply able to find his way about and look out for himself; wherefore, she spends her time in borrowing trouble imagining catastrophes that might happen to him.

No matter how shrewd and worldly wise he is, it doesn't keep his wife from fearing that he may be inveigled into some dark alley and robbed and murdered.

No matter if he has been a traveller and discoverer, who has penetrated into the heart of Darkest Africa, it doesn't keep his wife from fearing he will get lost going downtown.

No matter how strong he is, it doesn't prevent his wife fearing he will get hurt if he gets out of her sight.

Doubtless Mrs. Sage has often warned Russell to be careful about entering strange houses, and if we only knew it, Lady Gladys always reminded Sir Henry which 'bus to take, and it's dollars to doughnuts that Mrs. Fitzsimmons Blake Pitz promise when he leaves home of a morning that he won't run into any danger by getting in crowds or otherwise exposing himself to peril.

Of course, all this is laughably absurd, except to the women themselves, who really, honestly and actually undergo a perfect martyrdom of anxiety about men who are safe, well and able to cope with any situation.

In the hour that elapses between the time a woman expects her husband and the moment he arrives she can run the whole gamut of misery, with every possible frill of suffering thrown in.

Say he is due at 8 o'clock. Up to 8:05 she is a cheery, sensible human being, apparently in full possession of all her faculties. If he comes not by 8:05 she has grown a trifle distrait. The hour of 8:10 sees an anxious look creeping into her eyes. By 8:15 her mind has gone out to meet the dancers he may have encountered. By 8:20 she has begun to wander to the front windows and look up and down the street.

Eight-thirty sees her face drawn and haggard. She has begun to think of stories of men falling dead in their offices, and she recalls that he only ate a piece of steak, two eggs, some toast and a cereal for breakfast, and reproaches herself that she didn't notice he was sick and make him stay at home. Oh, If She Only Had, Only Awful Calamity Might Have Been Averted!

By 8:40 she is so agonized she can't sit still, and she discards the sudden death theory in favor of his having been kidnapped. She sees his name in great headlines in the papers under the caption of "Mysterious Disappearance," and she lives through the heart-breaking, nerve-wrecking months and years during which she will not know if he is dead or alive, and she will always be waiting—waiting—waiting for one who never comes.

By 8:45 her mind is a perfect morgue. She sees something rather like what has happened—he has been run down by an automobile, or crushed beneath the hoofs of a horse. She sees the poor, mangled body. She weeps at his own desolation. She is prepared for the worst.

And then he comes in safe and sound, and with a legitimate explanation of the reason he was delayed. And the wife is furious, and the reason she is furious is because she sees, for the time being, what a fool her fears have made of her. But it doesn't keep her from repeating the same experience the next day.

Women go through the same process of anticipating the worst every time they are separated from their husbands. If a man goes on a journey, and his wife expects a telegram or a letter at a certain time, and it fails to come, there is no use in attempting to her any of the reasons for delay that would suggest themselves to a man.

You can't convince her that the train may have been delayed, or the letter miscarried, for she knows there's been a frightful wreck, and he's been killed; or that he has at least been taken violently ill, and can't remember his name and with whom to communicate.

Whether women will ever rid themselves of this bugaboo that something is always liable to happen to their husbands it is impossible to say. Probably not; for as long as women love they fear; but they would save themselves a lot of unnecessary misery if they could be brought to believe that an absodbed man can take care of himself.

DOROTHY DIX.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

By Ella Wheeler Wilcox

God Is the Ocean of Love, and in Seeking Perfection the Soul Grows Nearer to Him

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MY belief, the result of much study, teaches me that God is the Great Creative Power, Love. He may be called the Ocean of Love, enveloping all space. He is both personal and impersonal.

If you can fashion your mental vase in the form of a man and fill it from the Ocean of Love, then God takes that shape. Everything in existence came from that source.

Man has passed through innumerable conditions, and lives, since he first sprang from the bosom of God. All errors, all sorrows, all diseases and deformities, are the result of forgetfulness of his source and his ultimate goal.

Christ remembered always, and therefore was He divine.

Thoughts of selfishness, cruelty, revenge and hatred are devil-makers. When any human being dominated by such thoughts passes from the body he lingers near the earth, an earth-bound soul, a "devil," until he will seek salvation through repentance, love and personal effort. Then he will be allowed to progress onward.

Selfish, hate-filled minds on earth may be influenced by these disembodied "devils." It behooves us all to shut the door on such visitors and to send the unhappy earth-bound souls our strong mental assertions for reformation.

There are many zones beyond this earth. "In my Father's house are many mansions."

We seek the realm for which we fit ourselves while here, by our desires and actions. The selfish, vicious, depraved man of wealth and education, will go no farther than the "Bowery" or "Wall street" of the earth zone, because he has fitted up his apartments there.

The unselfish, loving, faithful scrubwoman will pass on to green fields and beautiful mansions.

Yet the enlightened mind and the healthful body are a help to the awakened spirit when it takes its flight.

The nearer we approach the perfect triangle of spirit, mind and body on earth the higher will be our flight in other realms.

The grave is only the shoddy mill of our cast-off garments. The spirit passes at once, when the spiritual birth cord is severed, to the sphere and the house it has prepared while on earth. In that realm, whatever it be, we find those who were in our spiritual class on earth. The most powerful monarch, if he was an oppressor of men and a usurper of the rights of others, will find himself with the common thief and highwayman.

The spiritual man will find his own, whom he loved on earth, and with them will seek greater experiences of joy than he has known here.

In those realms dwell Great Spirits, ever ready to help us attain self-conquest, if we call upon them. The purpose of this life is to work toward self-completion, self-perfection. To do this means to help perfect the whole human race at the same time.

It is slow work, because we have wandered so far from the bosom of the Ocean of Love. But he who keeps trying, however he stumbles, will finally pass from zone to zone until he becomes one with God.

And always over all watches the Great Power, the Nameless One.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

Personal Recollections of Mrs. Gilbert, By John Drew

WAS elderly impressed, so I was asked to recall some of the most striking incidents of my stage association with Mrs. Gilbert in the old Wallack stock company, with the appropriately parent tranquillity which, as I look back, to me to have characterized the professional life of its members. It was an even, smooth existence, devoid of startling events; indeed, as I recall them vividly upon the memory, I think it must require their feminine fondness for detail which made Mrs. Gilbert such a delightful companion and conversationalist when in reminiscent mood.

I can still see Mrs. Gilbert's kindly smile of welcome on the occasion of my appearance in the Daly company, at the time I was associated with her on the stage. From that to last her attitude was always typical of her desire to help her associates and to encourage them by her encouragement.

It was in a play called "The Big Bonanza," which was produced at the old Fifth Avenue Theatre, that I remember, then been a member of the troops for several years, and was playing "opposites" to James Lewis, the comedian, who afterwards, in the early eighties, formed with Miss Rehan, Mrs. Gilbert, and myself, one of the typical family stage parties to which some one gave the name of "The Big Four" (the quartette which played so long at Daly's Theatre when it was finally established at Broadway and Thirtieth Street.

I think it was about this time that the soubriquet of "Grandma," which Mr. Daly had bestowed upon Mrs. Gilbert, became generally known. She and Lewis had been associated for a great many years as "playmates," to use her own expression.

They made a famous team, which became known all over the country during a professional career that extended over an ordinary lifetime.

The last time I played with Mrs. Gilbert was in San Francisco, and as her first reception to me in the East was of the greatest kindness and consideration, so was her parting in the Far West with a continent of pleasant memories between.

There was some controversy over the call to go on before the curtain after our final performance there. I do not know that it was a courtesy intended particularly for me, as Mrs. Gilbert asserted; but I insisted that unless she accompanied me I would not respond. So she devised a cunning plan to circumvent my "stage vote," and out we went together—but only for part way to supper, she left me standing there, and, with a laugh, waved herself off. My manager had seen her own way, you see, as she did all her kindnesses.

The scene lingers in my memory chiefly because it marked my last appearance with the Daly company and the severance of the old relations of "The Big Four."

Despite Mrs. Gilbert's contention that the stage was reflected in the best that an actor's life could offer ("for there one's real life is lived," she was an infinite interest in everything that life offered, and despite every sign of the powers of observation were keen. When we were in Chicago together she offered the hospitality of Senator Paik's celebrated Virginia home, and Mrs. Gilbert organized the strangest, the most cheerful party to visit the treasure vaults underground in a company with Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Jeffreys Lewis and Miss Dahlgren all arrayed in short dresses that went down into the mine. Then, "in order that our friends shall have something to remember us by," she insisted that the party pose, by engineer, at the top of the shaft, where a photograph was taken of us.

—Extract from "Recollections of Mrs. Gilbert" in the current number of Harper's Weekly.

Married to Mystery

Boston American's Thrilling Story of Present Day Life in Boston

Chapter CXLVIII.—Continued

"NEWS of Basil Fleetwood!" cried Esther. "Then he is not dead!" To herself she murmured, "Thank Heaven!"

"No," returned the detective, "he is not dead, but I fear he is very ill and unable to do anything on his own behalf. Also, although I am certain my intelligence is correct, I am not been able to verify it or to lend him any assistance.

"It was in a search after the scattered bands of gypsies that one of my men came upon traces of a stranger among them, whom I believe to have been Basil Fleetwood. Moreover, it was in Islington, which seems to indicate that they were making for Adderley Wood. My man exercised his right of search, though, of course, the fellow indignantly declared that they knew anything of Valenski. He found a van decorated in a peculiarly sumptuous style, and within it lay a man, ill of some fever, unconscious, and wandering in his mind. From Jones's description I feel sure that this was Basil Fleetwood, and the gypsy in charge of the van I believe to have been Zara's uncle."

"Have you formed any theory to explain it?" asked Esther tremulously.

"Dr. French lives near Lexington," replied Swan thoughtfully. "And we know that he will do anything for Valenski," to his father's wishes, of the family mystery until such time as he marries or attains the age of thirty. Harold does not worry his head much about this; he is a fine, manly fellow, quite worthy of the love that Miss Esther Vassall gave him. He vows, indeed, that when Adderley comes into his possession he will put an end to the Curse once and for ever.

"However, as matters turn out, Harold learns a good deal about the secret in his twenty-ninth year. He finds out that three men—all more or less mentally deranged, and one of them, indeed, a horrible monster—have been for years concealed in the Grange, which adjoins and communicates with the manor, and that these three wretched creatures are presumably his own elder brothers.

"Now there are certain facts," continued Swan, "about these three mysterious brothers which are worth considering. To begin with, they are none of them acknowledged as the sons of the late John Borrodale; Harold, as far as the world knows, is the only child. The question naturally arises, 'Are they legitimate children?' The facts seem to point to their being so. Harold was not born till some six years after his parents' marriage, and, as far as one may judge, Zorska, the eldest brother, may be about five years older than Harold. Also John Borrodale and his wife were living abroad during the first half-dozen years of their married life—we have not yet discovered where, and Mrs. Borrodale, we know, never referred subsequently to that period of her existence. The supposition is that the three children were born abroad and sent to Adderley for concealment."

"That is what I always understood at Adderley," said Lillian. "It is the tale which Grimstead told me."

"I very much doubt its truth," returned Swan.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

"IDEAL BEAUTIES" NEVER SEEN.

Editor Woman's Page:

In a discussion and attempt to define beauty, and who is beautiful and who is not, it behooves us to recognize the distinction between essence and accident, or reality and identity. There is a real beauty which is not seen by bodily sight but by thought, and ideal beauty which is not perceived by bodily sensual sight. I am aware that the plurality of human beings have an opposite opinion of real and ideal, the real being the thing that is sensible to sight, and the ideal that which is not. But ideal means that which is seen, and the ideal therefore that which is visual and apparent.

Neither men nor women ever marry their ideals, for the simple reason that they never meet them. The matter of color aside is unessential, it being merely an accidental property, which has little or no connection with essential or real beauty. Real beauty is undividable. It draws and attracts, but no one knows why he is drawn by it. Like a magnet and metal, it manifests itself in innumerable particular ways, and one human being pairs features or parts of the whole, each one is a satisfying or particular of beauty, and each one is attracted by its opposite or complimentary beauty.

Real beauty is in the soul and manifests itself in innumerable face expressions, not only in the eyes, but around the mouth, the nose, the ears and the entire surrounding and intervening those parts. It is because of this beauty which we only semi-consciously recognize, that we marry real and beautiful ones. But, you say, the ideal ones also get married. They do. But do they not also get divorced? And then, there are conventional marriages, and conventionality is out of relation to real beauty, this being another species of ideality.

R. E. L.

WITH EYES OF BLUE

A girl of tender spirit,
With life's pity in her eye,
Who can shed a gently raindrop
And softly heave a tender sigh;
Whose heart is simple-goodness,
Whose eyes are of tender blue,
With a spirit the sweetest
And a heart so loving but true,
Whose mind is so pure and sweet,
Whose dress is always so neat,
Like a lily by the window,
Calls forth to me and you,
Whose ideal is one so high
It takes you strive and eager try
For that which gold can never buy,
For my ideal, full of truth,
Is TIMOTHY EDW. SHINE.

Bangor, Me.

SOUTHERN BID FOR BLONDES

Editor Woman's Page:

Who are the most beautiful women, large or small blondes, large or small brunettes?"

I am loved. I know large brunettes whose full-robed beauty simply dazzle one; small brunettes who set a fellow wondering how so much that is charming can be brought into a little woman; large blondes who seem just to hold the place of "first magnitude" in the world of beautiful women; small blondes, in whose matchless loveliness warms the heart like May sunshine.

Ah! who can say who are the most beautiful women? These are all so pretty. Finally, I would say, blondes and brunettes, large and small, ... ve a distinctive place in beauty's realm, and in their several spheres reign undisputed queens.

Just as a rose garden filled with exquisite specimens, each differing from the other in color, shade, etc., is looked upon and enjoyed as a whole, without the desire to discriminate, so lovely blondes of all sizes, as well as beautiful brunettes, large and small, simply enjoy us as a whole, as the admiration when in their divine presence.

A. V.

"LARGE, GRACEFUL BRUNETTE"

Editor Woman's Page:

I admire very much a large, graceful brunette, with fair complexion, blue eyes, red tinted cheeks, a straight, classic nose, a pretty shaped mouth, with nice pearly teeth and a clear-cut chin. AGNES RAFTER.

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No. 6,236—There are many times when a long kimona is more useful than a dressing sack, and the model here shown is for one of those times. Women are always ready at time to rest a little while during the day, and at such times they like to don a garment that is of full length, and yet is light, airy and pretty. The garment shown to-day will not be found wanting in either of these requisites. It is made in real Japanese style with drop shoulder, and with sleeves that, if desired, one could wear a sash or silk girdle with the garment at the waist. It is cut in seven sizes, from 32 to 44 bust. Any of the figured silk, cashmere or flannel crepe which is very luxurious, may be used.

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SAYS STRIKE AGREEMENT IS BROKEN

150 Slasher Tenders at Indignation Meeting Indorse Protest of Weavers.

TROUBLE AT FALL RIVER

Special to the Boston American.

FALL RIVER, Jan. 23.—One hundred and fifty angry slasher tenders held an indignation meeting today, in addition to the meeting of 800 weavers, which started shortly before noon. The action of the slashers in practically endorsing the protest of the weavers against alleged breach of the strike agreement by the manufacturers, resulted in the gravity of the situation. General Secretary Albert Hubert, of the U. T. W. A., says:

"It looks like a gold brick for the strikers. A breach of the manufacturers' agreement has been committed."

The 800 weavers who went into an indignation session are those who left the looms early today after returning to work according to their vote last week.

Another demand may be made for a conference with the manufacturers. The union leaders hope to smooth matters over.

The trouble started with the refusal of two finished weavers at the American Linen Company's plant to stay at their looms. They quit, but were put to work on a six-loom basis, where they had been working on an eight-loom basis, were the looms fitted with stop motions or big jobbins to facilitate the work. The men before this amounted to an extra cut down in addition to the 12½ per cent. cut they are already accepting under the settlement agreement.

On returning to union headquarters the American Linen weavers refused to have anything out from other mills till the gathering at headquarters was scrolled to eight hundred. Forty-four Philip weavers say they were not given their old places as promised.

It is estimated that 1,500 union and non-union weavers are still out of work. About 2,200 union weavers are working. The rest of the lines of work are getting pretty well.

The carders and mule spinners are finding work. The loom fixers, whose work depends on the weavers, are watching the outcome of the weavers' meeting anxiously, out of thirty-two fixers today, one-half reported having plenty of weavers.

350 STRIKE ON WAGE CUT IN TAUNTON MILL

TAUNTON, Jan. 23.—Following the precedent set in the Fall River Mills on Saturday, today announcing a 12½ per cent. reduction in wages, all hands, excepting the operatives, struck this morning. The strike affects some 350 hands. Treasurer Shumway, in an interview this morning, stated that there was no disturbance. He said that the mills were imperative to follow the Fall River scale.

TAUNTON MILL MEN INSIST UPON CUT DOWN

TAUNTON, Jan. 23.—No settlement was reached at the conference today between Treasurer H. H. Shumway, of the Core Mills and a committee representing the 350 striking employees.

Following the conference Treasurer Shumway told a reporter for the BOSTON AMERICAN that the operatives will meet before he could consent to take down the notices posted Saturday. He said the fact that wages were to be reduced 12½ per cent. remained.

A car load of strikers left town today for Fall River, where they will endeavor to secure employment. The strike affects 350 hands. All are out except the engineers.

ENDORSE MEETING TO PROTEST TREATY

The meeting to be held in Faneuil Hall Wednesday night, under direction of the United Irish Societies of Massachusetts to protest against the pending arbitration treaty with Great Britain was indorsed at the annual meeting of the societies in Lynn.

LABOR NEWS

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL BOSTON, MASS. 96

At the meeting of the Building Trades Council it was voted that hereafter a strike shall not be declared in the building trades without the unanimous consent of the various organizations affiliated with the Council. The following resolution was passed:

"Whereas, the recent investigations of the treatment of the prisoners in certain penal institutions and insane hospitals of our State show a deplorable state of affairs, and call for immediate remedial measures to be taken by the Legislature and the State Executive Council, be it therefore,

"Resolved, That our secretary be instructed to write to the Governor of the Commonwealth asking him to take such action as will cause an official thus offending to be displaced and a more humane and competent official entrusted with said charges of the State, and that a copy of this resolution be made for the appointment of a committee of three whose duty it shall be carrying out this request."

A committee was appointed to co-operate with a committee from the Central Labor Union in the matter of the erection of new buildings for this city.

The new financial secretary from Wood workers' Union No. 24, the Amalgamated Glassworkers' Union and the Boston Italian Laborers and Excavators' Union were admitted to membership and will meet next month.

BUILDING TRADES MEET.

Considerable progress was made at the open meeting held on Saturday evening for forming an organization to include all the building trades of the city.

Carl O. Olin, chairman of the committee on the revision of the constitution of the present Building Trades Council, made his report. After some discussion it was voted to refer the new constitution to the various building trades unions for action with a request to report at another open meeting to be held Sunday, February 12.

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.

The Labor Movement From a Moral and Religious Point of View" will be the subject of an interesting address before the members of Typographical Union No. 13 by the Rev. Charles S. MacArthur, of the Maplewood Congregational Church. Mr. MacFarland was given a hearty vote of thanks for the able treatment of a subject of which he showed he was entirely conversant.

Gratification was shown at the announcement that the Boston Typographical Union has raised the wages of the book and job printers from $17 to $18 per week, to go into effect February 1.

The additional donation was made the Fall River Textile Workers, making a total of $5,000 sent by Local No. 13. A donation of $1,000 sent by the same union made toward the proposed addition to the Printers' Home.

Fourteen new members were admitted and twelve applications were received.

FREIGHT HANDLERS ELECT.

John F. X. Mellon, in an address before the Interior Freight Handlers and Warehouse Men's Union No. 70, paid a high tribute to government labor officials for their efforts in effecting an amicable in the Fall River strike. He predicted that a prompt settlement would ultimately result in a victory for the strikers.

The organization, which recently with the Freight Handlers and Warehousemen, Local 49, affiliated itself with the American Federation of Labor, elected the following officers: President, John J. Gallivan; vice-president, Michael Sullivan; financial secretary, John J. Kelliher; financial secretary, Thomas Lyons; treasurer, Joseph Doherty; sergeant-at-arms, John O'Keefe; conductor, Peter Crowley; trustees, James Donovan, John O'Keefe and Timothy Regan.

RUSSELL IS PRESIDENT.

The Theatrical Stage Employees' Union elected the following officers: President, James J. Russell; vice-president, J. J. Hogan; recording secretary and financial secretary, John F. Pickering; corresponding and financial secretary, John J. Barry.

Representatives of the striking bakers addressed the body and the members voted to live only union-labeled bread.

BUILDING LABORERS.

Eugene Forrest installed the newly-elected officers of the Building Laborers' Union. James S. Brennan, Patrick Burns and M. C. Sullivan were elected delegates to the Building Laborers' District Council. Three new members were admitted.

LABOR NOTES.

William P. Stevens has been elected president of the Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Employes' Union.

Thomas H. Canning, national secretary-treasurer of the Bakers' Union, of Boston, has been elected president of District Assembly No. 58, of the Knights of Labor, with Canning's third term.

The annual convention of the transportation workers' Union in Boston, Mass., has been completed in Johnson Hall, Temple Assembly, being conducted directly by the workingman, John Regan, of the H. & M. Freight handlers, who was re-elected president; S. B. Bradshaw, master of Boston Lodge Railroad Trainmen, has been presented with a gold pocket watch charm by the members of the lodge.

The Boston and Providence House Trainsters Union has appointed a committee to draw up a new working agreement for 1905.

AMUSEMENTS.

MUSIC HALL
Tonight and Sat. Every Seat Reserved

Quality — Pat Rooney's Street Urchins
Novelty — Knox Wilson
Comedy — Georgia Gardner
Variety — Joseph Madden Sherman and DeForrest Jack, Theo Trio Mary Madden Hughes Musical Trio Dinus Troupe and Other Features

TREMONT THEATRE
TWO WEEKS ONLY
James K. **HACKETT**
In His New Romantic Drama
THE FORTUNES OF THE KING
Evgs at 8. Mats. Wed. and Sat. at 2.

PARK THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs
BEGINNING TONIGHT AT 8:15
Chas. B. Dillingham Presents
LOUIS MANN
IN THE NEW COMEDY
The Second Fiddle
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.15.
Prices $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c, 25c.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MATINEE TOMORROW
Mats. Tues., Thurs., Sat. at 2
Nights at 8 — Sunday Night, Tomorrow
BOARD OF TRADE
A new, refreshing, mirth-provoking farce, laughter and applause from beginning to end.
Mats. Special prices, 25c, 50c. Nights, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1.00.
NEXT WEEK—Joe Weber in Sidney Ellis.

AMUSEMENTS.

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LAWRENCE McCARTY, Lessee and Mgr.
ONE WEEK ONLY
The Greatest Cast Ever Organized
9—Famous Stars—9
James O'Neill — Louis James
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Cinematographic Views
In the Greatest Play Ever Written
THE TWO ORPHANS
LIEBLER & CO. MANAGERS.
PRICES 35, 50, 75, 1.00, 1.50
NEXT WEEK
The Good Woman Whose Name Is on Everybody's Lips
MRS. WIGGS OF THE CABBAGE PATCH
PRICES 25, 35, 50, 75c, 1.00
TICKETS NOW ON SALE.

Majestic Theatre Tonight at 7.45
Mats. Wed. and Sat.
8th Tremendous Week
MR.
Wright Lorimer
And His Own Company of 50 in
THE
Shepherd King
EVERYBODY
Should See It

PAPINTA
The Greatest of All Musical Burlesques is appearing for the last time at the Globe this week, in connection with

George Evans, Cowboy Singer.
Casting Brothers, Acrobatic Comedians.
The Allens, Eccentric Dancers.
Ellis Rutledge, Yankee and Russell, Dialect Comedians.
Nonette, Mysterious Mind Reader.
The Mirabellas, Illusionists.
Dog, Pony and Monkey Circus.
Newsies and Newsies, Singing Sketch Team.

GLOBE BARGAIN MATINEE WEDNESDAY, 25-50
LAST WEEK The Big Character Comedy LAST WEEK
CHECKERS
—WITH—
THOS. W. ROSS
AND 150 PEOPLE
ENTIRE ORIGINAL N. Y. CASTS AND SCENERY
Popular Mat. Saturday—25—50—75
Evenings Prices 25—50—75—1.00
Next Week—THE BURGOMASTER
SUNDAY NIGHT, Popular 25-50 Concert

COLONIAL THEATRE
Chas. Frohman, Rich & Harris, Lessees & Mgrs
Beginning Sun. 29. New Works Only
Charles B. Dillingham Presents
LULUGLASER
In a New Comic Opera Entitled
"A MADCAP PRINCESS"
Music by Ludwig Englemann. Libretto by Harry B. Smith.
Evgs at 8. Saturday Matinees Only at 2.
Regular Colonial Theatre Prices.
1.50, 1.00, 75, 50, 35. All Seats Reserved.

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Isaac B. Rich, Proprietor and Manager
LAST WEEK. EVENINGS AT 8.
WED. AND SAT. MATINEES AT 2.
CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS
JOHN DREW
In the Best Role of His Career
THE DUKE OF KILLICRANKIE
Next Week—ETHEL BARRYMORE in Her Greatest Triumph, SUNDAY.

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KRAO, the Missing Link.
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And 50 Other Attractions in the Curio Hall
Two Great Stage Shows
Admission only 10c.

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Prices—2nd Floor 25c. Parquet and 1st 50c. 75c.
Matinees 25c, 35, 50c, 75c
CONN THE SHAUGHRAUN
NEXT WEEK—"SAG HARBOR".

PALACE BRIGADIER BURLESQUERS
GRAND SMOKING CONCERTS
Prices—10—20—25.
TELEPHONE 2250 HAYMARKET.

BOWDOIN SQUARE THEATRE
Every Afternoon at 2. Every Evening at 8.
THE POLICE INSPECTOR
Are Seat in the House 25c.
NEXT WEEK—"The Forbidden Marriage."

HOWARD TODAY
Boys and Bucktard, Ernest Hogan, 3 Tormentors, Lamb and DeVere, John D. Gilbert, Soley Sisters, Gavin and Platt, Rose Andrialde and other vaudevillians, City army of allusers in the new burlesta, "A Full Haul."

Smoking Allowed at Tel. 96 Trem.) COLUMBIA
"Kentucky Belles" The Big Show
Daily Mat. 10 and 25c; Evgs 10-20-25-35-50.

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YOUR OLD PIANO or organ as first payment on one of our new pianos, and we will allow you the highest price. We are exclusive representatives for the following makes: Chickering, Mason & Hamlin, Knabe, Hallet & Davis, Emerson, Ivers & Pond, Hallet & Davis Piano Co., Weber, Steinway, Vose, Estey, Kimball, Fischer, Wheelock, Stuyvesant and Cable pianos. Call or write. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

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$75 UPRIGHT PIANO, walnut case, just like new; price for original bill only, $185. WOOD PIANO CO., 180 Tremont st.

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THE GET-BUSY
SALE IS ON
All our pianos are located, our rent secured for one year. All our prices have now been reduced.

Monday, Wednesday and Friday we offer a $350 piano this week for $185. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday we offer a $300 piano for $165. All the week long we offer a $275 piano for $150. Come and see us during the big sale. Remember, we are not in the habit of selling at what we say now we will sell at. Our prices are the lowest in the world for high grade pianos.

KRANICH & BACH PIANOS
Took the gold Medal at Merchants' Fair in Boston in 1887, '92 and '95. Have been awarded highest honors wherever exhibited. Are the best for sale. Also the first-class H. W. BERRY pianos. Sold on easy terms. Also a few second-hand pianos and Squares from $25.00 to $200.00. Terms cash or easy payments. Second-hand Organs for a song. Also a few slightly used Kranich & Bach Pianos.

H. W. BERRY,
646 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.

Brand New Sohmer Piano
WARRANTY CASE, full size, will sell at cost price, $250. Below Agents' price; this is the best piano we have ever offered at this price. Others better use this one before you buy. C. H. Boston Piano Co., 136 Boylston st.

$110 MILLER PIANO
BEAUTIFUL CASE, full size, resonant tone; not when you $500; our special price now $110. Miller Piano Co., 3 Hamilton place, Boston. Open evenings; open Sundays. 1 to 5. Tremont st.

CHICKERING PIANO, $125
$5 DOWN, $5 per month; less than agents' cost; cannot, if you cannot call, write for our catalogue. Hallet Davis Piano Co., 3 Hamilton place, Boston. Hotel Touraine.

$100 will buy my exquisite toned Henry F. Miller upright; this piano is in perfect order, having had the best of care; it is a full size, handsome modern mahogany finish; silk scarf, with some music, stool to match. Can be seen at my rooms, Hotel Agassiz, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. Mr. Agassiz, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston.

A BARGAIN—A second-hand piano will be sold within one year toward purchase of new piano; $10 to $25, upright, $75 to $150; all makes; new pianos, $175 to $350; all sizes; rent $3 per month; elevator established 1865. Hallet & Co., 146 Boylston st.

A MAGNIFICENT BARGAIN in an absolutely high grade piano is offered by the proprietors on account of illness; must be sold at once. Address Write for particulars at 108, Boston Americ

CITY OF BOSTON.

BOARD OF POLICE.
T79 BOSTON, Jan. 23, 1905.
Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Board of the Police Department will be held at the Headquarters building, No. 1 Schroeder plaza, on Thursday, the 26th day of January, 1905, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of considering the following matters, viz.:

To see if the Board will grant a transfer of the license to sell intoxicating liquors as a druggist, now held by Frank A. Magee, to John B. Magoulias & Co., they having applied for a transfer of their business to the premises No. 1 Dover street, and No. 698 and 698 Tremont street, and No. 697 and 698 Tremont street, and No. 1 Dover street, all in said Boston, and now occupied by said Magee as a drug store.

To see if the Board will grant a license to Bryan Finch, for the sale of intoxicating liquors as a druggist, at the premises No. 1 Dover street, and No. 698 and 698 Tremont street, and No. 697 and 698 Tremont street, and No. 1 Dover street, all in said Boston, now occupied by said Finch as a drug store.

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WINTER RESORTS.

YOSEMITE VALLEY, the sanctuarial of California, on line of the Southern Pacific, traversing the Golden State Limited Express. Inquire 370 Washington st., Boston, Mass.

TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION.

REDUCED RATES
Joy Line to New York
$2.50 ONE WAY Ask for $4.50 ROUND TRIP
Information
S. D. PITTS, Agt., 308 Congress St., Phone Main 6460

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SPOT CASH PAID (privately) for stocks, stores, or any kind of business. Call or write. 1 Beacon st.

THE BEST GAS MACHINE ever invented; just out; $20.50. Send for circular. Agents wanted; man with some money can make a fortune; now is the time to secure territory. Don't delay; write at once before the owner involved in other matters; this is a big thing. Address Gas Machine, 108 Boston Americ

WE manufacture and sell machinery for tinning for light or heat at 60 cents per 1,000 cubic feet. Write for circular. Address Gas Machine, 108 Boston Americ

SEWING MACHINES.

$11. ALL MAKES—Second-hand, $3 to $10, new, $15 to $20; rented, repaired, exchanged, repairs and supplies, BOXBURY SEWING MACHINE AGENCY, 2nd floor, 1 Dudley st., Dudley st. entrance. Telephone Roxbury 2043.

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Comparison Proves All We Claim.
IF you do not believe the above, call and see our goods; elaborately designed parlor suits, $30; price elsewhere, $40 and $45; solid oak dining chairs, upholstered seats, $1.00; ladies' desk, music cabinet, children's chairs, &c., at equally low prices. CHAS. H. WHIPPLE, 90 Canal st., Wakefield bldg., Boston.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

SHORTHAND, typewriting, bookkeeping, etc. Individual instruction, day and evening; come to us to learn, call or send for circular. BOSTON COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 1 Boylston st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

ADJUSTING or position wanted by a reasonably experienced bookkeeper, age 36; first-class references furnished. G 55, Boston American.

A YOUNG MAN wants situation as assistant to a drug store; can furnish best of recommendations. FRANK BOBICHAUD, 5 Lewis st.

BAKER—First class; also ice cream maker and pastry cook, understands making of ice and is accustomed to the care of horses. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

FIRST-CLASS FIREMAN wants position, T. MARONI, 625 Dorchester ave., So. Boston.

GENERAL JOB MANAGER wanted in printing trade; understands care horses, carriages and automobiles; can furnish A-1 city guarantee. E. GARDNER, 374 Tremont st., Cambridge.

HIGHLY recommended office man with wide experience, desires change; knows system and can organize factory making McKay work and forms, also stitchers. Address J. Osgood, 15 Pond st., Natick, Mass.

SITUATION wanted by a young American man as farm, dairy with team or general man for private family; understands how to take care of horses. Address F. B., 197 Foster st., Brighton, Mass.

WILLING YOUNG MAN 23, wants work at anything. ROSSO, 1 Bennet st., Boston.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT for farm hands, women, others, from laborer upward; also for factory hands; also opportunities to learn cutting and pressing; information free. NEW FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, Mr. MAX MITCHELL, Manager, 1 Boylston st., Boston, Room 1, Tel. Main 3000.

WINDOW DRESSER and card writer desires a position; can furnish best of references. W. S., 5 Cross st., New York city; trimmed goods furnished. Address GILBERT PARSON, Quincy, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

GIRL in boylston st. employment bureau, Somerset place, reliable help on families a specialty. 2 Somerset place, Boston.

A COMPETENT reliable woman wants night work in office building. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

AMERICAN woman would like situation as housekeeper for widower's small family to aged couple; no objection to one child. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

A JEWISH GIRL willing to work, would like position to do light housework. Call or address 12 Bulfinch st., Boston.

CAPABLE woman wants cooking or housework in small family; good home more than wages. Address A. S., 585 Hyde Park av., Hyde Park, Mass.

COOK—A very good plain cook would like a place in family of 3 or 4 adults; best of references. Address A. S., 585 Hyde Park av., Hyde Park, Mass.

LADY of good character wishes position as attendant to lady or invalid; would like to go to Europe to manage at their homes. B 23 American.

LADY would like to board a young woman in Martin st., Charlestown.

LADY wishes to accept American woman of 35 position as working housekeeper in lodging house or apartments; best of references. This 108 Boston Mass. st.

WANTED—Housekeeper; position in widower's home by an woman of 50. E. M. B., 148 Main st., Cambridge, Mass.

WOMAN would like washing or cleaning to take home; will call for and deliver. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

YOUNG LADY of good education, with 6 months' experience as stenographer, desires position; can furnish excellent reference. Address, lady's companion, assistant child's nurse or office work; salary expected $4 to $5 per week. 13 Nevinson st., Quincy.

HELP WANTED—Male.

$20.00 WEEKLY.
EASILY earned; spare moments; distributing circulars, samples, etc. For particulars Commercial Co., 1 Washington st., Boston. Room 1.

ALDIS OWEN HALLS BARBER COLLEGE, 24 Washington st., Boston, Mass., wages while learning; instruction, tools loaned, tuition, payment may be made weekly; positions secured; catalogue mailed free.

BOSTON COMMERCIAL AGENCY—Do you want a high-grade position? If so, call or write us; we have them; as we are receiving requests daily for competent help; no charge. BOURDON & WARE, 364 Washington st.

BOY to work in bakery; must be honest; permanent work; 8 hours daily; $12 weekly; references. Call 9 to 10 a. m. 1 Bay st., Boston.

A GOOD CHANCE for man who can sell goods. Call at once. 1 Bay st., Boston. THE ALDEN MFG. CO., 252 Atlantic ave.

CIGAR SALESMEN and salesmen to receive next large N. Y. house must be capable of earning $25 per week; steady position. Address 1 Bay st. LIND, 294 Washington st.

DON'T WORK; send address and receive interesting article. SYNDICATE SUPPLY CO., Station E, Boston.

DRAYMAN'S HORSE wanted to use factory, and to do regular delivery; permanent position. J. P. McGUIRE, Franklin House, Greenfield, Mass.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to work on small amount invested; good opening. ED. GOULD CIGAR CO., Cleveland, O.

EXPERIENCED MAN wanted to work part time evenings. 365 Broadway, South Boston.

FIRST-CLASS man wanted to solicit orders; particulars on answering; good pay. CO-OPERATIVE, 10 Ivy st.

FEW STREET MEN and canvassers; new article; big money. 3 Bedford st., Room 3.

FOR $50 I will make you a practical machine and vulcanizer outfit; sell or rent on easy terms. Address D. Box 51, Malden, Mass.

FOR SALE—Business; $10 a day selling unbreakable glass lamp chimneys; can Home on the road; sample and terms, postpaid, 50 cents. G. J. & A. G. BROWN & CO., 209 Harvard st., Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 1102-2.

MEN wanted everywhere; tack signs, distribute circulars, samples, etc.; steady employment; good pay. AMERICAN UNION, Pember Building, City Sq.

WANTED—A good strong male that is a good talker to sell goods on the road; a machine that he can make sure $5.810 per day by taking half interest in the business. Call at once. 1 Bay st., Boston.

WANTED—Ice cotton mill help, 200 cotton spinners for families to start new mill. WILLIAM BARRATT & SON, Wernersville, P. O. Pa.

WANTED—A few cabinet workers and cabinet makers helpers. DERBY DESK CO., Somerville, Mass.

WE HAVE A PLAN so that you can buy and sell stocks, bonds, grain, etc., on a margin basis for them to make payments from $1 and upward per week. Call or write for booklet. H. E. Ellis et., 18-20 Beattie st., near Quincy House.

HELP WANTED—Female.

INCREASE YOUR INCOME; $1 a week paid for receiving orders for shorthand and typewriting; particulars free. All are successful at PITMAN'S ACADEMY, 262 Berkeley st.

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS; large returns to right parties. Call room 203, 11 Bedford st., Boston.

AT TABLE; $4 a week; room rent free; two experienced girls; chamber girl and waitress; $3 a week; 2 dining room girls, $3 a week; 2 first-class city hotels; family and commercial hotels and restaurants. Miss Dana.

COPYISTS wanted, writing at home; $25, per hundred words; stamped addressed envelope. CONTINENTAL WHOLESALE CO., room 81, St. Louis.

GIRLS—Send name and address and receive interesting article. SYNDICATE SUPPLY CO., Station E, Boston.

LADIES—$25 thousand copying short letters at home; steady work; send stamped self-addressed envelope for copy of letter and particulars. EASTERN SUPPLY CO., 1 Beacon st., Room 1, Boston.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters, no outside help; to friends or furnishing addressed stamped envelope for particulars. 1 Beacon st., Room 1, Dept. 811, Chicago.

LADIES AND MEN—$10 per week made easily writing at home; spare time; stamped envelope for full particulars. ROYAL MFG. CO., Dept. 2, Providence, R. I.

LADIES—Light work for several housework; small family. Call at 150 Stanwood st., Dorchester.

WANTED—Girl for light factory work; $4 to start. M. G. Boston American.

DOGS, CATS, ETC.

INFORMATION wanted of a Boston terrier bitch, dark brown, white breast, white feet, white tip on tail; answers to name Bessie; reward for her return. 1 Bay st., Boston.

FOR SALE—Registered Great Dane, dog, 4 years old; fawn color; fine specimen; must sacrifice. Address F. D. SHAW, [illegible]

YACHTS AND [illegible]S.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—A Boston yacht, sloop rig, new sails and rigging, large cabin and good draining cockpit; will sell outright or exchange for real estate. Apply to GEO. O. WHIPPLE, 90 Canal st., Wakefield bldg., Boston.

NOTICES.

IF THE PARTIES who left their clothing at 1 Hanover st. will call they can have same before 7 p. m. 1905, same will be held for payment of room rent. MRS. NELSON.

MEDICAL.

MRS. DR. ROBERTS' MONTHLY REMEDIES
have saved thousands of women from suffering; why should you? Don't be afraid; have courage and write Mrs. Dr. Roberts at once; her Medical Advice Free; she knows just what to do; benefits of her superior knowledge are freely given to any sufferer who may ask. My successes of the past year have been simply wonderful. Her Monthly Remedies are especially prepared; are safe and sure. I offer $5,000 for any case they fail to relieve. Write at once; letters strictly confidential; sent by mail if desired. Don't neglect your health; don't take the risk of operation; call at office for consultation free. Office hours 9-5. Sundays 1-5.

Ladies, Don't
Waste time and money and ruin your health with pills, worthless drugs or operations. Get old Dr. Jackson's monthly remedy. It has saved thousands and will save you. Don't let your case run any longer. Costs but a trifle to be cured by this old reliable remedy. Can be taken by ladies anywhere; no change in diet or habits necessary. Perfect safety guaranteed. Strict privacy. Advice free. Hours 9 to 5. Sundays 10 to 1. Dr. Jackson, 6 Tremont st., Room 1.

DR. WINTHROP CO.
170 TREMONT ST. TELEPHONE 1787
DOUBLE 7, SUITE 12.7
Women treated for $10 during confinement of Jan. Don't delay to be treated by the old reliable specialist. Dr. WINTHROP, 170 Tremont st., Boston.

Mrs. Drs. Hill and Gray,
Boston's Celebrated Specialists in all female diseases, qualified graduates; ladies in confinement; private home; terms moderate; personal care; consultation free; hours 9 to 5; Sundays 10 to 1. 1 Boylston pl., Boston.

MRS DR ROBERTSON Office 144 Tremont St.
My monthly remedy is absolutely safe and sure. One trial will convince you. Guarantee to relieve in 24 hours or money refunded. Consultation free. Hours 9 to 5. Sundays 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. AMES Office 165 Tremont St.
Is now located at 165 Tremont st., Boston. Ladies attended exclusively by ladies. A confidential talk with Mrs. Ames costs you nothing. Private home for patients desiring our personal care. Advice free. Mrs. W. F. Ames, 165 Tremont st., Boston.

Dr. & Mrs. Hale Office 165 Tremont St.
Have a positive remedy for all female troubles; a success guaranteed for $5; ladies, our medicine is absolutely safe; can be taken at home for a trifling cost of mail, $2; private home for those wishing our personal care; advice free; hrs. 10-1; 2-6. 165 Tremont st., Boston.

Old Dr. Hall OFFICE 3 BEACON ST., over Parker House. Oldest and most reliable office for treatment of female diseases. Hours, 10-7.

DR. GORDON Office 532 Tremont St.
Ladies can be treated at home for all forms of disease; lowest prices. Hours 9-8. Sundays 12-5.

MRS. DR. ALYS OFFICE 344 TREMONT ST.
Boston's leading LADY specialist in female diseases. Hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, 1 to 5.

Mrs. Dr. Allen Office 237 Tremont St.
Boston, Mass. Ladies in confinement taken in to many diseases; ladies $10; licensed lying-in hospital connected; hours 9 to 5; Sundays 1 to 4.

MRS. DR. WILLIAMS.
Office 143 Tremont st. LADIES IN TROUBLE. GUARANTEED CURE. Hours 9-5.

LYING-IN HOME.
PRIVATE Terms reasonable; ladies taken before and during confinement. Address F. O. Box 2,439.

REAL ESTATE.

A MILFORD, tenement for any purpose, 2½ acres of land, near steam and electric cars; 2 houses, land, near steam at $2,000; send for catalogue. H. A. CHENEY, Milford, Mass.

FARM AT LUDLOW on the highlands of Cape Cod, 5 miles from Buzzards Bay, 1 mile from Cape Cod canal; 9 rooms; HOMESTEAD CREST, Ludlow, Mass. Tel. 2-3, Mass.

BARGAIN—Modern 10-room 2-apt. house, one minute to electric cars; owner to Bristol county; will take small farm in exchange. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

I PAY CASH (private) for anything you sell and anywhere. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

$3, MONTH buys good farm, good buildings, large acreage; 10 miles Boston. Address 1 Bay st., Boston.

$250—ON EASY TERMS, to a 2-family house on Worcester st., Roxbury; modern; owner going to Europe. Address 1 Bedford st., Room 3, Boston.

$2,500—ON EASY terms, 8-room house, in Dorchester; hot and cold water, bath, furnace, set tubs, etc.; 1 Bedford st., Room 3, Boston.

$5 MONTH buys good farm; good buildings, lands; city. ALLEN, 10 Tremont st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

ROOMS WANTED for light housekeeping or with good board; the ability to cook required; must be neat and clean. Address 8 28 Boston American.

BATHROOM FLOOR, one flight; two connecting rooms; gas range; private family; 2 in family; terms, 34 Gaston st., West End.

BEACON HILL—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, suitable for physicians, dentist or private family; modern conveniences; reasonable to right party. 5 Mount Vernon st., Boston.

BOARD AND ROOMS, 10 minutes at BACK BAY ROOM REGISTRY, 35 St. Stephen st.

14 HANCOCK ST.—Pleasant room to let, furnished; board if desired.

42 CHESTER PARK SQUARE—Very desirable side and hall rooms; well heated and furnished; $3.50 each.

42 COLTES ST.—Large, warm front room, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences.

120 W. CANTON ST., cor. Tremont—Furnished rooms; steam heat.

202 W. SPRINGFIELD ST.—Square room, first floor; also single room; all conveniences; references; rooms reasonable; sink room.

811 TREMONT ST.—Two connecting furnished rooms for light housekeeping; rent low.

HOTELS.

WOMEN TRAVELLING ALONE should go direct to the Hotel Agassiz, 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. Newly refitted, thoroughly safe, warm, conveniently located; $2.00 per day; $10.00 per week; operated by the philanthropic association known as the Franklin Square House.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. KORFAGE, The Clairvoyant, palmist and card reader; guarantee satisfactory. Genuine. Enquire.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IF YOU ARE IN TROUBLE consult or go to any domestic relations. Advice free. 42 Tremont st., room 814.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY—Send machine; write or call. TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 38 Bromfield st.

THE BALL ROOM.

BEST SCHOOL in Boston. PROF. HENNE. MAYS & HENNE, 1,000 Washington st., Boston. Class Tues. and Thurs.; opened Feb.; socials Wed. and Sat.; private lessons day or evening with ensemble or gentlemen teacher; send for circular.

MISS ELLIS, 12 Tremont row. Private lessons with music, any hour, day or evening.

Advertise Your Wants
—IN THE—
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SHEET MUSIC
The most popular vocal and instrumental successes of the season that sell regularly at 50c and 60c per copy

Our Price Is **17c** Per Copy or Any 3 for **50** Cents Postpaid
Send two cents for our complete catalogue containing all the popular vocal and instrumental music published.

Vocal.
Go On and Coax Me. (Harry Von Tilzer's latest and greatest success.)
Palace of Love in the Pumpkin. (By composer of "The Maiden of Arching Hearts.")
When the Moon Is on the Pumpkin, Maggie. (By composer of "When the Harvest Dats are Ripe.")
Come Take a Ride in My Airship.
Why Don't They Play With Me?
Mary Ann, Are You Fully Good Enuf.
It's a Year.
Dreaming You. (Low Dockstader's big hit.)
I Want to Be a Soldier.
When the Harvest Moon is Shining on the River.
Sunday Morning, When the Church Bells Ring.
Down Where the Swanee River Flows.
Alexander.
Under the Anheuser Busch.
Tell Me That Beautiful Story.
Hannah, Won't You Open That Door?
My Land of Love. (Latest hit from "The Medal and the Maid.")
The Proper Way to Fully Good Dadais' hit in "The Office Boy.")
I Don't Like Somebody of Mine.
Blue Bell.
A Little Boy Called "Taps."
Please Come Again to My Yard.
Goodby, Sis. (Latest by writer of "Blue Bell.")
Hear the Yellow Kid More at Home Like Was You?

Vocal.
Sylvia.
The Face in the Firelight.
When the Mocking Birds Were Singing.
Teasing.
Take Me to the Ladies and the Rose. (Great fireman song.)
You're the Flower of My Heart, Sweet Adeline.
I've Got My Eyes on You, Genevieve.
There's a Girl Man Longing With a Smile. (Low Dockstader's big hit.)
Another Letter Must Be Sent.
Good-by, Little Girl, Good-by.
Rubs and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Heaven. (By writer of "Blue Bell.")
Silted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry. (Two-step.)
Violets and Roses. (Flower Song.)
Uncle Sammy Means Business. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Star of the Sea. (Vocal or instrumental.)
Lizzie and Gracie. (By composer of "Cozy Corner.")
Rubs and Blossoms Waltz.
Gondolier.
Laughing Water.
A Bit o' Heaven. (By writer of "Blue Bell.")
Silted Sweetness Waltz.
Handsome Harry. (Two-step.)
Polly Prim March.
Dream of Mabel Waltzes.
A Trip to Niag

EDITORIAL PAGE OF **HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN** MONDAY, JANUARY 23

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMER ST., BOSTON, JANUARY 23, 1905.

The Russian Peasant Demands Speech With His Czar

And the Fate of the Romanoff Dynasty Is to Be Determined Along the Neva and Not in Manchuria

And it has come to pass that the Russian peasant is following in the footsteps of the French workingman of a few more than a hundred years ago.

The Frenchman journeyed from Paris to Versailles and demanded audience with his King. The Russian is demanding that his Czar talk to him face to face, as man to man. We know the result of the journey to Versailles; we cannot judge what will be the outcome of the meeting in St. Petersburg. We only know that the Romanoff of to-day is a man much after the pattern of the Bourbon who made a fatal mistake in the hour of his supreme trial.

Louis was born with the idea that the King was the holder and custodian of all law and justice—the same tradition curses Nicholas of Russia.

The meeting with Louis marked the beginning of revolution which was followed by chaos. The fates may hold a happier store for Nicholas.

The crisis of Russia is at home. The destiny of the nation is not to be decided in Manchuria or in the ocean under the East Indies, but in St. Petersburg.

The war with Japan is as nothing to the struggle for liberty in the Empire.

The people are demanding that their Czar stand face to face before them and tell them what he will do, as did his forebears at old Novgorod, when Czar and people met on the Great Bridge and agreed on what was good for him and for them.

They ask that the Romanoff traditions be shattered—that the rule of the people be established—that no longer shall the whim of one weakling be the one controlling force of the nation.

They want a ballot. They want a constitution. They demand the right to be masters of themselves.

No man can see when the end of this struggle will be, but all men know what it will be. The fight for human liberty never ceases until it is won. Men having liberty may lose it for a time, but they win it back. Once the Slav was as free as you. But for six hundred years the Russian has known only slavery. The nations of the earth are too close together now for the present conditions in Russia to remain permanent.

It looks as if the hour for the struggle against absolutism in Russia had struck.

Let us hope that it will be less tragical than was the effort of the Frenchman a hundred years ago.

There Is No "LUCK"— Good or Bad

Here is a gentleman who writes anonymously, but we recognize his handwriting as that of an old reader. His letter is one of a great many written in very much the same vein; it is printed principally for that reason:

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Your editorial on "Saving Money" was splendid. If you won't admit bad luck, to be consistent you must admit there can be NO good luck. You must also cut out such words as fortunate, propitious and auspicious, successful. If YOU were born a cripple or a negro would you be UN-fortunate or not?

When a man goes out West and intends to make a humble living by a small store to supply farmers, without even dreaming of it a boom comes and the small grocer becomes wealthy, is this good luck? Others worked AS HARD as some of our successful men and had NO success—is this bad luck? Kindly think about above cases. Yours truly.

A READER.

We repeat that there is no such thing as good luck or bad luck.

There are men abler than others, and these USUALLY succeed better than others.

There are men less able, who occasionally, ACCIDENTALLY, accumulate money or something else that they want out of proportion to their deserving.

One man capable of becoming a good President of the United States may accidentally be run over by a car; another, utterly worthless, may inherit a million dollars from some man to whom he happened at one time to give a night's lodging or otherwise treat politely.

Some men are born negroes—which is a handicap in a world containing so few Roosevelts. Other men are born white, with every advantage, and no capacity whatever for taking advantage of their opportunities, such as keeping sober, etc. These whites are certainly more to be pitied than the self-respecting blacks who do the best they can.

All kinds of things HAPPEN to men in this world. Nevertheless, there is no such thing as luck. Luck does not influence one man for his good and another for harm. Things simply HAPPEN, and the man in the way gets hurt or helped according as the happening may turn out. There is not luck in ONE man's makeup and misfortune in ANOTHER man's makeup. The man who is alert, quick, sober, industrious, who always has his faculties ready to see and seize an opportunity, SEEMS to be lucky. The man, on the other hand, who is groaning and moaning when he ought to be watching, or that man, much to be pitied, who is born with an imperfect brain or a defective body or both, is constantly letting opportunities go by him, constantly drifting down, and he is declared to be UNLUCKY.

One man is better than another, and prospers. Another man is inferior to the other, and does not prosper. There is no luck about it.

The man who has what we call luck at one time simply accidentally got in the way of something propitious that was happening. The man whom we call unlucky simply happened to get in the way of something that was bound to damage him. Exactly the reverse might as well happen to those two men on a subsequent occasion. There is no luck in any INDIVIDUAL or in any THING.

We repeat that the best proof of the foolishness of the belief in luck lies in the fact that the gambler, whose life is most unreal, whose judgment is worthless, and whose efforts are wasted, is the individual who believes most strongly of all in the luck which never really existed in this world.

THE LAST CRY OF THE CORNERED

Copyright, 1905, by American-Journal-Examiner.

"If you must pass a bill to regulate us, pass one with lots of delay in it!"

JUST SUPPOSIN'

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If Things Were Upside Down

"Do you s'pose you'll be President of de United States when you grow up, Jimmie?"

"I don't t'ink so, fellers. Dere's hardly enough in de job ter tempt er man like me."

YOUNG MAN—What! Don't you know who I am, Johnnie?

JOHNNIE—Yep; you is de feller wot kisses sis when pa ain't around.

"What'll you charge ter block dis dicer of mine?"

MR. E. Z. MARK'S HOUSE IS ENTERED

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1.—STRANGER (rushing in)—S-s-s-h-h, Mr. Mark! I'm a plain-clothes man. I just saw a second-story man enter your house from the porch roof.

MR. MARK—My! Goodness me! I'm glad my wife isn't home; this would frighten her to death. Come with me upstairs. We will hunt for him.

2.—MR. E. Z.—The audacity of such scamps! You look in that room, officer. I'll look in this.

PLAIN-CLOTHES MAN—Yes, you look in that room, Mr. Mark. I'll attend to this. Don't let a nook or corner be unexamined.

3.—MR. E. Z.—Ha, ha, ha, young man! The joke's on you. We've been all through the house, and not the sign of a soul. Young man, I'm afraid you'll have to swear off; you have commenced seeing things.

PLAIN-CLOTHES MAN — That's right, the joke's on me. Good-day.

4.—MRS. MARK (on her return)—What? Joke on a plain-clothes man? Went all through the house looking for a burglar? What's the matter with this drawer? Oh, E. Z.! You have admitted a thief into the house! You've been done again! All my diamonds, all my jewelry, my string of pearls—GONE! GONE! GONE!

A Plea to the Czar

By Edwin Markham

I.

ONCE verily, O mighty Czar, your crown was justified,
When from your place among the thrones your lifted spirit cried:
"Let there be no more wars on Earth; let weary cannons cease."
Well was it, Ruler of the North, that Caesar should say Peace!
But yet from Russia comes a cry of souls that would be free;
A cry from the windy Baltic runs down to the Euxine Sea.
It is the cry of a people—of a people old in grief;
A people homeless on the Earth and shaken as the leaf.

II.

Listen a moment with your heart and you will hear, O Czar,
There in your clear, cold spaces under the great North Star—
There in your Arctic silences, swept clean of base desire,
Where the unseen Watcher reaches up the awful Fan of Fire.
Around you is the vastness and the wondrous hush of snow,
That you may hear their cry in the night and let the captives go.
Have they not kingly lineage, have they not pedigree?
Are they not wrapt with wonder, like the darkness of the sea?

III.

They come out of the night of years with Asia in their blood,
Out of the mystery of Time that was before the Flood.
They saw imperial Egypt shrink and join the ruined lands;
They saw the sculptured scarlet East sink under the gray sands;
They saw the star of Hellas rise and glimmer into dream;
They saw the wolf of Rome draw suck beside the yellow stream,
And go, with ravenous eyes ablaze and jaws that would not spare,
Snarling across the Earth, then, toothless, die upon his lair.

IV.

And have they not had grief enough, this people shrunk with chains?
Must there be more Assyrias, must there be other Spains?
They are the tribes of sorrow, and for ages have been fed
On brackish desert wells of hate, an exile's bitter bread.
They sang the elegies that tell the grief of mortal years;
They built the tombs of Pharaohs, mixing the bricks with tears;
They builded up fair cities, with no threshold for their own;
They gave their dust to Nineveh, to Babylon their moan.

V.

After tears by ruined altars, after toils in alien lands,
After wailings by strange waters, after lifting of vain hands,
After cords and stripes and burdens, after ages scorched with fire—
Shall they not find the way of peace, a land of heart's desire?
Shall they not have a place to pray, a place to lay the head?
Shall they not have the wild bird's nest, the fox's frugal bed?
Men's eyes are on you, mighty Czar; the world awaits the word;
The blood-splashed gates are eager, and the rusted bolt has stirred.

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Little Editorials from the People

GAS TRUST WAYS

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

You are aware, of course, that the gas people make the becoming tenant pay the gas bill of the outgoing tenant. To illustrate: Smith moved a tenement on Cross street. Smith moved to other quarters. Jones moved into the quarters Smith vacated on Hanover street. Jones asked to have the gas turned on. The gas people say: "Smith owes us for gas, and if you want the gas turned on you must pay Smith's bill." Jones doesn't know, and has no way of knowing. But that doesn't matter to the gas people. Jones must pay the claim or get no gas.

JOHN GOOD.

South Boston.

WHY NOT HAVE A WOMAN ON THE CORONER'S JURY?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

A short time ago some person wrote an article for your paper in reference to women on the jury, believing it to be a good idea. I cannot quite agree with the writer myself. I think women are too tender-hearted, and many times pity would overcome right, but I do often wonder why a woman should not serve with a coroner in case of murder, especially if the victim is a woman—for instance, in the Tucker case that is causing such great interest throughout the State.

Much has been said of the arrangement of the clothing of Mabel Page when found on the bed on her head, the dress skirt, the coloured hook and eye, all the apparel worn at the time the terrible deed was committed. How quickly a woman's eye could have detected every thing, for she can no many things a man may not understand that a woman could account for. She would see many trivial things that might, in many cases, have great weight.

Worcester.

MEN, NOT FOXES, KILL GAME

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Will you kindly allow me just a word in reply to the article of January 15 in regard to foxes killing game? If the Massachusetts Fish and Game Association really want the truth of the matter, may I suggest one or two questions for their consideration?

Why was it in years past, when foxes were much more numerous than they are now, that partridges were also more abundant? How is it that since lobsters have come under the protection of the State that they are decreasing in numbers each year? Is it possible the trouble can be with man, with his quick-loading guns, nitroglycerine and his spirit of "After me the deluge"?

But stop! We are getting too near the truth. I will, however, venture to conclude by saying that nature can and does protect itself against nature, but when man steps in with inventions barbarous, it is the last straw.

Stop the sale of all guns, go back to the single-barrelled, muzzle-loading, small-bore gun and we will find our game will be on the increase instead of becoming nearly extinct.

GEORGE A. M. WILLIAMS.

Newburyport.

HELPED BY MRS. WILCOX AND WINIFRED BLACK

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Ella Wheeler Wilcox and Winifred Black are my favorites. They write things that help and make us strong.

C. H. W.

Lacoula, N. H.

FATE OR LUCK?

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

With your permission I desire to reply to L. E. Johnston, of Haverhill, in answer to my article of Jan. 14. He states "Stallo" is on the right road, though far from conclusive in his argument. I did not intend trying to complete such a momentous subject as "luck, fate, destiny," in a few lines. I merely took up one little phase of the subject and gave my views upon it. An argument on that subject will never come conclusive because it is one of the many constructions as there are minds. Therefore, L. E. Johnston is open to criticism, and I will endeavor to reply to that part which is addressed to me.

The writer says "fate implies a fixed, unalterable law of evolution which is necessarily infinite, while luck is but a term to designate the manifestations of that law. Hence luck is changeable, while fate is not." I agree with him when he says "fate implies a fixed law" of course, if it is fixed, it must be unchangeable, but I cannot see why it must be "necessarily infinite." Evolution as commonly understood is a law which we apply only to the material life. The effect that law is fate. Therefore how can anything bounded by earth ever be infinite? Luck is but one of the manifestations of fate, therefore changeable. The infinite is perfection and we are all striving for it, consciously or unconsciously. Perfection is not found upon earth, otherwise there would be no effort to attain it, for if it were possible here there would be no advancement, no progress.

Now I would like L. E. Johnston to give his idea as to chance and destiny. I stated in my article that chance and "destiny" should not be considered in the same light. I am gratified to receive his reply and would be pleased to hear the reply of other—even criticisms.

STALLO.

Boston.

"CAPITAL PUNISHMENT A FLAW"

Editor BOSTON AMERICAN:

Capital punishment by the State is one of those flaws of civilization which have come down to us from the Dark Ages—an epoch in the world's history which might itself cast a light upon present day government. That written laws allowing the taking of a human life should exist in this the greatest of all nations is astounding. That any legislator with any claims of Christian hope and charity should approve such laws stamps him as unfit for his position, as a rejecter of the fifth commandment, and any minister of the gospel who favors such laws lowers himself and descerates his calling. Whosoever slayeth Cain, vengance shall be taken on him seven fold." We need not turn to history to disprove this theory of the State. The natural impulse of humanity is to shrink from the fulfilment of this law, as contrary to justice and common decency. The execution of Mrs. Rogers, to take place in February, has brought forth a great deal of favorable comment from the people, but has not saved her life. The electrocution of Luigi Storti several years ago met with even greater opposition, not only among the Italians, but among people of almost every race and creed, and this tendency of the public is destined, sooner or later, to effect a change. Let us hope that the twentieth century will yet see the abolishment of this inhuman and barbaric law.

ORVILLE ERNEST FALL.

Lawrence, Mass.